

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 501.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1855.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DISSOLVING VIEWS OF THE WAR, &c.  
On MONDAY, the 4th inst., and THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at Eight o'clock, LECTURES by Mrs. CLARA LUCAS BALFOUR, on "The POETS of the PEOPLE, their Lives and Writings," with ILLUSTRATIVE READINGS.

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**A GOOD INCOME.—H. J. invites attention** to his CIRCULAR, containing information, enabling either male or female to earn THREE POUNDS weekly, in Nineteen respectable ways, all easy, and without risk. Sent, by return, for twelve stamps, with directed stamped envelope, Henry Johnson, 20, North-street, Cambridge-heath, Hackney, London.

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Address, Robert, Post-office, Oxford.

**DORKING.—BOARD and RESIDENCE** may be obtained for ONE or TWO LADIES, in a Re-spectable Ladies' School. The house is in an airy and healthy situation. Terms moderate.  
Address, V. W., Mr. Johnson's Library, Dorking.

**BOARD and RESIDENCE.—ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN** can be insured a COMFORTABLE HOME on Moderate Terms. Half-hour's walk from the Bank.  
Apply to Mr. E. R. Tiddy, Baptist Mission House, 33, Moorgate-street.

**BOARD and EDUCATION for YOUNG GENTLEMEN—16l. per annum.** No extras except Books and Laundress. Food unlimited, and of best quality. A good library.  
Address, Mr. W. C. Clark, Brill, Bucks.

**HOME for CONFIRMED INVALIDS,** ALBION-TERRACE, NEW NORTH-ROAD, near CANONBURY-SQUARE, ISLINGTON.

**THE ANNUAL SALE of the PATIENTS' WORK** is to be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 14th and 15th June, 1855, when the attendance of all interested in this Institution is respectfully invited. Contributions of Fancy Articles, Drawings, &c., are also solicited, and will be thankfully received by any Members of the Committee, or by the Matron, at the Institution.

Entrance, One Shilling, which may be deducted from the Pur-chases. Children Free.

## LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

ORATIONS will be delivered by JOHN B. GOUGH, in the

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, Bethnal-green-road, (the Rev. J. Viney's)

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE . . . . . Tuesday, June 5.

EXETER HALL . . . . . Monday, " 11.

Doors open each Evening at Seven. Chair taken at Eight o'clock. Tickets: Reserved Seats and Platform, 1s.; Body of the Hall, 6d.; Royal Gallery in Exeter Hall, 2s. 6d.; Sadler's Wells Theatre: Boxes, 1s. 6d. each person; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

An EXCURSION to HARTWELL PARK, near Aylesbury, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 26th and 27th July.

## THE BEST TEETH.—Mr. EDWARD

MILES, Surgeon Dentist, 14, BEDFORD-SQUARE. The practical application of every advancement in Dental Science for the alleviation of pain and suffering, and the use of all mate-rials of the best possible quality and construction, combined with the most recent improvements in forming Sets of Teeth, are se-cured in the system he has pursued for many years. At home daily from Ten till Four. 14, Bedford-square.

## CONGREGATIONAL WORSHIP in PARIS.

ENGLISH WORSHIP will be conducted, on and after June 17, every LORD'S-DAY, at Eleven a.m., and Half-past Three p.m., in the FRENCH CHAPEL, No. 180, RUE FAUBOURG ST. HONORE.

Ministers intending to visit Paris, and willing to assist, are re-quested to communicate (post paid), with Rev. John Shedlock, M.A., Boulogne-sur-Mer, France; or Rev. R. Ashton, Congre-gational Library, Blomfield-street, Finsbury.

## SALEM CHAPEL, ROMFORD.

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY of the above Place of Worship will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th June, 1855, when TWO SERMONS will be Preached; that in the Morning, at Twelve o'clock, by the Rev. WILLIAM BROCK, of Bloomsbury Chapel, London; and that in the Evening, at Six o'clock, by the Rev. THEOPHILUS LESSEY, of Barnsbury Chapel, Islington.

Collections for the Debt on the Chapel will be made after each Sermon.

A Cold Collation will be provided in the School-room at Two o'clock, and Tea at Five, at very moderate charges.

Trains leave Shoreditch at 10.30, 1.0, 3.10, 4.30, 5.30; and re-turn to Town 3.44, 5.7, and 9.7 o'clock.

## OPENING SERVICES of the NEW CON-GREGATIONAL CHAPEL, PARK-ROAD, DULWICH.

On THURSDAY, June 14, 1855, SERMONS will be preached: Morning, at Half-past Eleven o'clock, by the Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST W. NOEL, M.A.; Evening, at Half-past Six o'clock, by the Rev. GEORGE SMITH, of Poplar.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Afternoon. The Chair to be taken at Three o'clock by AINSLEY PELLATT, Esq., M.P.

Dinner and Tea will be provided.

On the following LORD'S-DAY, the Rev. B. Kent will preach in the Morning; the Rev. C. G. Rowe, in the Afternoon; and the Rev. Wm. Leask, in the Evening.

N.B.—The Park-road leads from Norwood Cemetery to the Allyn's Head, Dulwich-common.

## LONDON HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL,

23, GOLDEN-SQUARE.

PATRON—H.R.H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE.

VICE-PATRON—The Duke of BEDFORD.

PRESIDENT—The Right Hon. the Earl of WILSON.

CHAIRMAN—The Right Hon. Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, M.P.

A GENERAL MEETING in aid of the funds of this Hospital, will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1855, at Six o'clock p.m.

The Right Hon. Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, M.P., in the Chair.

Several gentlemen are expected to attend and address the Meeting.

## HOMERTON COLLEGE.—THE NEXT

SESSION commences September 1, when there will be

VACANCIES for MALE and FEMALE STUDENTS, desirous of being trained for Infant and Juvenile Schools.

Information will be furnished on application to Rev. W. J. Unwin, M.A., The College, Homerton.

23, CROWN-STREET, READING.

## ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES,

by Mrs. S. W. KILPIN and Miss FULLER.

Testimonials, References, and Terms, upon application.

## BOCKING, near BRAINTREE, ESSEX.—

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES. Conducted by Miss BOOSEY. The Pupils receive the benefit of careful training, and a liberal education, with the comforts of home.

Terms moderate. Reference to Ministers and parents of pupils. A Vacancy for a ParLOUR Boarder and Governess Pupils.

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GENTLEMEN for the higher Schools of Classical Litera-ture (on the System of Pestalozzi); especially adapted to meet the requirements of Christian parents. Superior locality, resi-dence, and domestic arrangements. Terms, 12Twenty-four

Guineas.

Prospectuses on application to L. S., Messrs. Hatchard Palmer, Booksellers, 55, Gracechurch-street.

## FOREST-HOUSE SCHOOL, WOODFORD

WELLS. Conducted by Mr. G. F. H. SYKES, B.A., late

First Assistant-Master of Mill-hill School.

The object of this Establishment is to furnish an Education based on Christian principles, and comprehending instruction in the Arts of Commerce, in the Languages, and in Science. Om-nibuses from the City pass the house several times in the day.

Prospectuses will be forwarded on application.

## TOTTERIDGE-PARK SCHOOL,

NORTHERN-SUBURB, LONDON. Conducted by R.

WILKINSON, Licentiate of the College of Preceptors, and H. F.

HEATH, B.A., of University College.

The present Session will close on the 15th inst., and the next open on the 20th of JULY.

References whose Sons are now in the School.—Rev. T. Blancy, Walford; Robert Norham, Esq., M.D., Examiner to the Apo-thecaries' Company; W. Andrews, Esq., Solicitor, Market Har-bour, &c., &c.

References who were Educated in the School.—H. S. Bath, Esq., Solicitor, Uxbridge; Rev. J. Stuchberg, B.A., Wakefield; W. Owen, Esq., B.A., Inner Temple; T. Garney, Esq., the Bank, Newbery, &c., from whom, as also from J. Lee, Esq., LL.D., Doctors' Commons, and the Rev. J. M. Charlton, M.A., Pro-spectuses, &c., may be obtained.

A Class is formed each Session for University Matriculation.

P.S.—An Assistant is wanted for the Second English Desk.







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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### NO CURE BUT A RADICAL ONE.

EVERY one who reads at all, has read the account given in the pages of "Sandford and Merton," of a remarkable cure of the gout—how the poor crippled patient was shut up in a chamber, which was so contrived that its floor might be gradually heated—and how he was compelled, with many grimaces and oaths, by sheer agony, to dance away his complaint. The way to the cure of a rooted evil generally lies through a dreary region of suffering. Divine Providence has affixed penalties to the transgression of physical laws which, sooner or later, are invariably enforced; and the distress which they inflict is a necessary part of that valuable discipline by which man is taught to know the difference between good and evil, between conformity to, and neglect of, the expressed will of the Creator. The vermin that torment the uncleanly, are humble but useful monitors to direct daily attention to the ablation of the body—they are but the myriad-mouthed protest of nature against indolent and dirty habits. And it may be remarked, that every attempt to mitigate the appointed penalties of error, which leaves the error itself untouched, does but aggravate their virulence under some other modification of form. We often get rid of an eruption on the skin at the cost of a constitutional disease of the vital organs.

We commend the analogy to those who repudiate as fanatical the principle of leaving religious institutions to the support of those who revere them—who aim at escaping the instability of willing effort, by substituting for it the certainty of State endowments. It is extraordinary what a swarm of evils this well-intentioned device of human wisdom brings upon those who are unbelieving enough to resort to it. It is still more extraordinary that the advocates of State endowments should not perceive that their adoption of the compulsory system for the maintenance of religious institutions, by changing the entire class of motives which ought to be paramount in religious affairs, necessarily and inevitably gives rise to the whole train of anomalies of which they so loudly complain. If you are to have a permanent endowment of spiritual teaching, as a requisite inducement to keep up a regular supply of spiritual teachers, it is plain that the value of the endowment will be a main element of consideration to those who aspire to that sacred office. If, then, the endowment be in every instance but barely sufficient for moderate sustenance, you must expect, as a rule, an overwhelming preponderance of official mediocrity. If the endowment be large enough to tempt cupidity, you should be prepared to meet with all the natural manifestations of that grovelling passion. As you sow, so will you reap. Figs are not to be gathered from thistles.

We have a striking illustration in point. Our readers will remember that, immediately following upon the triumphant division on the question of Church rates, three weeks since, in which Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell cut so sorry a figure, Mr. Ferguson obtained a majority of four, against the whole weight of the Ad-

ministration, in support of his Carlisle Canonry Bill. The object of that Bill may be explained in few words. The Church dignitaries of the Cathedral city of Carlisle, giving a wider interpretation than it will bear to the Pauline aphorism, that "he that provideth not for his own house is worse than an infidel," have long appropriated to themselves the lion's share of Church property under their management. The parishes of St. Cuthbert and St. Mary, we are told, contribute towards supplying the spiritual wants of Carlisle, about 800*l.* a year; which provision our "pious ancestors" augmented by bequests of landed property worth about 2,000*l.* a-year. The Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, adopting the common habits of their order, eschew the responsibilities of parochial labour, and complacently pocket the greater portion of the funds—the Dean himself taking 1,600*l.* a-year, and each of the four canons contenting himself with an annual 750*l.* Meanwhile, it would appear, the parochial incumbents, or, in other words, the clergy who are expected to do the work, derive from the ample endowment 117. 6*s.* 8*d.* a-year each, and are consequently driven to rely upon contributions "in aid" from pew-rents, Queen Anne's bounty, and the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Mr. Ferguson, shocked at this misapplication of Church resources, brought in a bill, the object of which was to suspend one of these sinecure canonries at its next vacancy, and to apply its proceeds to the support of the working clergy of the city. Last session he was defeated by a majority of eight—this session he carried the second reading of his bill by a majority of four.

The sequel of that victory is instructive. Nine days after that expression of the will of the House of Commons was obtained, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners publish in the *London Gazette* the following Order in Council:—

#### THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.

By an order in Council, dated May 1 inst., Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of a scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for uniting to the archdeaconry of Carlisle the canonry in the cathedral of Carlisle which shall next become vacant, in manner and form as in the said scheme set out; and by another order in Council of the same date, Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of a scheme of the same commissioners for authorising the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the archdeaconry of Merioneth, now vested in the said commissioners.

Our readers will observe the effect of this Order. It will supersede the decision of the House of Commons, and preserve what Mr. Ferguson intended for the working clergy of the diocese, for the enjoyment of one of the dignified class—"a mere shuffling of revenue from one sinecure to another." This is quite of a piece with the usual proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Appointed to rectify some of the more glaring anomalies in the distribution of Church property, and especially to provide a fund for the augmentation of small livings, they began their work by beautifying episcopal palaces at an enormous cost; and they consistently proceed to this day in intercepting, for the benefit of their own class, the funds which were obviously intended to flow in a different and more useful direction.

What is to be done? It is matter of notoriety that Church property, left to the unchecked control of the Church herself, stagnated in pools and bred corruption. To remedy this evil, a permanent Ecclesiastical Commission is appointed, which speedily succumbs to the very temptation they were meant to destroy. Who shall watch over the watchmen themselves? How is it possible to extract purity from a system that commences in corruption? How much of this kind of perpetually-recurring disappointment will it take to convince Church reformers that they will try in vain to construct "a silk purse out of a sow's ear." Either confidence must be placed in an appeal to high religious motives for the maintenance of Church institutions, and the worthy workman be allowed to find his hire—of which there is no danger—or lower considerations must be expected, in the ordinary course of things, to give rise to

selfish conduct. We look upon these disgusting aberrations as the monitors which should warn State Churchmen that they are on a wrong track. Try as they will to get rid of them, they will not succeed. In unbelief, they deviate at starting from Heaven's appointed law of religious progress, and they are punished by innumerable incongruities. They may change the outward form of the mischiefs they lament, but the mischiefs themselves will remain uncured. We are sorry for them—but we regard them as the authors of their own sufferings. If men will lie down among nettles, they must not complain of being stung.

### OUR CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

**BEXLEY-HEATH.**—At a vestry meeting, held on Thursday, a rate of 3*d.* in the pound was carried by a majority of 2. In consequence of the wet, the attendance was very slender.

**EAST RETFORD.**—At a meeting of the Archdeanery of Nottingham, held at East Retford, on Thursday, the Rev. John Murray Wilkins, rural dean of Southwell, in the chair, a petition against Sir W. Clay's Church-rate Abolition Bill was adopted, which contained the following paragraphs:—

If, however, any alteration in the existing state of the law be requisite, your petitioners earnestly hope and pray that it may be provided that all persons who may be exempt from the payment of the Church-rates in consideration of alleged scruples of conscience, may thereby be excluded from the management of Church matters, and forfeit all right to the ministrations of the Church, which a large number of the clergy as conscientiously desire to be exempted from dispensing to those who have separated themselves from her communion.

Your petitioners especially deprecate any measure which aims at substituting for Church-rates a system of pew-rents, which has already proved too fruitful a means of excluding the poor from the common worship of the Church, and estranging them from her communion.

The churchwardens of Worksop made a presentment that Henry Heming, Esq., of Sparken Hill, Worksop, brought his infant, aged about six months, who had not been baptised, to be buried in the churchyard of Worksop a short time ago. No service was read over the body by any lawful minister; but Mr. Heming himself read from a book certain passages at the graveside in the presence of the sexton. The official said that Mr. Heming had committed a grievous outrage, and such proceedings could not possibly be allowed to take place without a prosecution in the Ecclesiastical Court by the churchwardens. The presentment will proceed accordingly.

**A NORTHUMBERLAND VICAR ON CHURCH-RATES.**—The Rev. R. W. Goodenough, vicar of Whittingham, Northumberland, has just published a pamphlet on Church-rates, in which he gives utterance to the following liberal sentiments:—

Suppose, for a moment, that by any unlooked for, but possible configuration of circumstances, the amount of dissent in England from the Established Church should assume the proportion of three or four to one; and that the dissentients should be a body of men united in supporting any one particular form of dissent—say Roman Catholic, or Presbyterian, or any other form you like to take, for the sake of argument—can any reasonable man suppose for an instant that the Church to which we belong would continue to be the Church of the State as it is at present, with all its privileges, and riches, and *et ceteras* in its train. Certainly not. Our Church would still exist; and, I trust, still flourish as a Church; but being the Church, in this supposed case, of a minority, how should we like, in our fancied position, to be forced to supply funds for the repair and maintenance of the churches of the majority, to whose views on religious matters we objected? I apprehend, and it seems to me on good grounds, that the clamour with which we should reprobate so gross an injustice would make itself heard from one end of the land to the other; that we should represent ourselves as being most grievously ill-used; and that we should never rest till we had secured the repeal of a law which we should stigmatise by every conceivable term of odium and reproach. There is no point more universally conceded by the clergy of the Church of England, than that they should respect the right of others to entertain their own opinions, especially on religious topics, and that the principle of toleration ought to form a very material part of a Christian's scheme. But I have been led to ask myself, upon what possible basis of consistency can we profess to rest such views, or how can there be anything more than a pretence, when we favour a law under which poor but conscientious sects, while they have to support their own ministers, and their own places of Divine worship, are made, sorely against their will, to contribute a miserable pittance towards our own Establishment; the renouncing of which



paltry sum would cost us—the rich Church—nothing in comparison; be a graceful proof that we are sincere in our professions; remove at once an origin of animosity, which will only become the more inveterate as time progresses; and cut away from beneath the feet of a considerable number of our fellow-Christians the ground on which they profess to rest their opposition to our Church.

**A CLERICAL PLURALIST.**—Last week, while standing on a railway platform, in Lincolnshire, I had an opportunity of examining one of that not yet extinct species of animals, the clerical pluralist. There stood before me the incumbent of four livings and the master of a grammar-school to boot. He looked grave and pale, as I thought, under the circumstances, he well might. He, I understood, gives himself out to be in ill health, which did not appear surprising. But then I found on inquiry, that he was the non-resident incumbent of four of these livings—that in the case of one of them there had not been a resident vicar or curate within the memory of that respectable old gentleman, “the oldest inhabitant”—that in the case of another there is only one service on the Sunday and a great want of education for the poor, and that in the case of another there is not any Divine service. And then I further learned, that the grammar-school for which this gentleman receives 250*l.* a year has less than half-a-dozen scholars—and that he does not even teach them, but gives an unfortunate curate 60*l.* a year for doing duty there; and in one of his parishes, by way of compensation, has got him appointed chaplain at the union workhouse at 40*l.* a year! (Cries of shame!) Here then, thought I, is not only a round man put into a square hole, but one who is put into five holes at once—(laughter)—and here was a staunch supporter of the Poor Man's Church—a Church said to be so poor, that if it be deprived of the right of taxing the members of other churches, its edifices will decay and its services cease to be performed! (Cheers.) I think, therefore, that I may promise our administrative reformers that, when they have cleansed the Augean stable of the State, they will find plenty of work for their practised hand in the purification of the Church. (Hear.)

**SPEECH OF MR. CARVELL WILLIAMS AT BRAINTREE, JUNE 5.**  
A SCENE AT CHURCH.—On Sunday, a deal of excitement was occasioned at Watford, by the attempt of the vicar, the Rev. R. L. James, to introduce changes of a Puseyite character in the service. After the Morning Prayer and the Litany a bell was rung, contrary to custom, for five minutes for the Communion service. As soon as the bell began to ring, the Hon. Mrs. Villiers rose from her seat in a pew near the pulpit, and left the church—an example which was immediately followed by the whole of the congregation. Mr. Lee James has held the living only since the recent demise of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Capel.

**ARCHDEACON SINCLAIR ON PREACHING.**—Archdeacon Sinclair held a visitation of the London clergy on Wednesday, at St. Paul's Church, Covent-garden; and delivered a remarkable charge on the errors by which preaching is rendered ineffective. First, there is “want of faith in its efficacy,” revealed by the ironical praise bestowed on “short sermons.” Next, good preaching requires command of language, readiness of expression—a command easily acquired in youth, but not at a later period in life. Then the preacher should be acquainted with the elements of modern science, especially mental science and the philosophy of morals. Here the Archdeacon eulogized Butler, and said he could not recommend Paley, who made prudence the only motive of virtue. Sound views of economic science are quite compatible with sound Christianity, and it is not safe for the clergy to disparage economic science. Artificial and antiquated phraseology, the style of Hooker and Jeremy Taylor, he deprecated, and said its adoption would be like donning the garments of Elizabeth's day in the reign of Queen Victoria. Another fatal error in preaching was that of undervaluing the capacity of the people. The understandings of the poor, though not so cultivated, were probably not inferior to that of the preacher himself. They had common sense, and were often quite as shrewd and intelligent as their betters. Though their command of words might be small, they were by no means equally wanting in ideas. Their vulgarities of expression were often rich in argument and imagination. To address grown persons, therefore, because they were uneducated, in terms adapted to childhood, was a grievous blunder. They saw through the condescension, and were indignant; they discovered the insipidity of the preacher, and despised it. The Archdeacon concluded with an earnest exhortation to the clergy to fulfil their duties with zeal in this heart and centre of the British empire.

**NEW COLLEGE AT ROME.**—A new College has been established at Rome “to provide England with priests, and English perverts with an opportunity of qualifying themselves for the priesthood.” A Dr. English has been sent to this country to collect funds for the institution, with a “special blessing in writing” from the Pope in his pocket, and a recommendation signed by all the Papal Bishops with their illegal territorial titles.—*Monthly Letter of the Protestant Alliance.*

**THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BILL.**—Much notice has been taken of the fact that the commissioners for inquiring into the state of the University of Cambridge have pronounced against the Government Reform Bill, in a letter to the Lord Chancellor, signed by all the commissioners and their secretary. The sections in the bill objected to are those constituting the new council, as contrasted with the Oxford enactment of last session; the adoption of the sectional mode of election rejected by Parliament in the case of Oxford; the absence of any provision for the repeal or revision of the University statutes by the commissioners under the new bill; and the want of a definite statement of the several points which require the revision of the colleges and commissioners. In fine, the commissioners

express their conviction “that the provisions of the bill as it now stands are not only not adequate to supply the chief wants which are experienced, but will, in their leading features, tend to perpetuate the principal defects of the existing system.”

**THE LIBERATION OF RELIGION SOCIETY.**—About three weeks since, the secretary of this society attended, as a deputation, at both a private and a public meeting at Boston—both meetings being numerously attended, and of a spirited character. Last week, he visited four other towns in the same county—viz., Spalding, Gainsborough, Lincoln, and Louth. The meetings were, with one exception, private. At Louth, tea was provided, in the Corn Exchange, by several ladies who kindly undertook the arrangements. Most of the leading men of the several towns were present, and in each case the statements made by the deputation were received with great satisfaction, and steps were taken for the formation of local committees. Other meetings are likely to be held in the county shortly, and in the autumn. On Monday, Mr. Carvell Williams, and Dr. Foster, met the committee at Baintree, to make arrangements for the presentation of the testimonial to Mr. Courtland, at a *soirée*, to be held at Baintree in the first week in August, and in the evening those gentlemen addressed a meeting, convened by a circular issued by the friends of the Liberation Society. This meeting, which was composed of gentlemen, was numerously attended; a marked feature in the proceedings being the number of farmers present, and also the presence of ministers and others from the surrounding towns and parishes. These parties listened to the addresses of the deputation with uncommon interest, and at the close a district committee to canvass for subscriptions was formed. Edward Craig, Esq., presided.

### Religious Intelligence.

#### KENSINGTON CHAPEL.

The new chapel, erected for the congregation of which the Rev. John Stoughton is pastor, was opened on Wednesday last. The chapel is situated in Phillimore-terrace, Kensington. It is of the Grecian style of architecture, and the materials employed are white brick with stone facings. There is nothing ornamental about either the exterior or interior of the building, except the Corinthian decorations upon the capitals of the four massive fluted columns which support the entrance. It is lighted by five windows on either side, two in the front, and from the roof, which is an open one, at the opposite end. There are three large galleries, besides a recess for the organ at the back of the pulpit. The fronts of the galleries, which are supported by slender bronze pillars, are of a light stone colour, while the pews and pulpit are of a mahogany stain. The chapel will comfortably seat about 1,150 persons, and 250 of the sittings are free. The cost, including the purchase of ground, organ, and fittings, is 7,500*l.* A deficiency of 2,400*l.* still remained previous to the collections of the day.

The first service was commenced at twelve o'clock, the Rev. James Stratton, Rev. James Sherman, and the Rev. J. C. Harrison taking part in the devotional exercises. The Rev. Thomas Binney preached the sermon, founded upon the words of the Apostle in the 15th chapter 1st Corinthians, 3rd and 4th verses, “For I delivered unto you first of all that which I also received, how that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures; and that He was buried, and that He rose again the third day according to the Scriptures.”

At the conclusion of the service, 270 ladies and gentlemen repaired to Woolsthorpe Lodge, where a cold collation had been provided in a spacious marquee, erected upon the grounds. Among the company we observed, Thomas Chambers, Esq., M.P.; Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P.; Revs. Dr. Burder, Harris, and Morison; Revs. Thomas Binney, James Stratton, James Sherman; Professor Watson, John Finch, Esq., and other gentlemen. After refreshments had been partaken of,

Mr. STOUGHTON took the chair, and, in the course of his address, expressed his gratitude to those friends who had liberally contributed towards the cost of the new chapel. At the commencement of the project, he had himself volunteered to obtain 1,000*l.*, and he had already secured above 900*l.*—the whole of it from friends unconnected with the congregation. (Cheers.) He would take the opportunity, also, of expressing the thanks which he felt to his reverend friends who had so kindly supported him, and especially to those who had undertaken to preach on the occasion. They had already been favoured with a sermon from Mr. Binney.

Mr. BINNEY, in responding, observed, that he felt much obliged to the friends for the manner in which they had received the little service he had been able to perform. He had very great love and affection for his friend Mr. Stoughton, and when asked by him to preach one of the opening sermons, he never made a question about it, because it seemed just the right and natural thing. He had done it as well as he could, and only wished he had been able to do it better.

ROBERT WATSON, Esq., one of the deacons, read a Report, which stated, that when Dr. Vaughan was removed to Manchester, in 1843, the present pastor was chosen to succeed him. In 1845, when Mr. Stoughton had been in Kensington two years, it was found desirable to enlarge the chapel considerably, and to build an additional school-room. This was accomplished at a cost of about 1,500*l.* The new sittings thus provided were soon occupied, and, in 1848, it was resolved to build, at Notting-hill, a large chapel, suited to the character of the neighbourhood. This was completed in the following year, when thirty-seven members, three deacons, and 150 seat-holders were affectionately dismissed from Hornton-street, to form the germ of the new Church at Horbury Chapel, Bays-

water, which had prospered exceedingly under the pastoral care of the Rev. William Roberts. That chapel had cost between 5,000*l.* and 6,000*l.*, and the whole of the amount was paid off within three years of its opening. The vacant places caused in Hornton-street Chapel by this movement were speedily filled up, and, before long, the congregation presented a more crowded appearance than ever, a circumstance which ultimately led to the erection of the new chapel in Phillimore-terrace. The old chapel is still to be retained for the Sunday-school and weekly evening services. Mr. Watson concluded his statement by saying, that the collection after the sermon in the morning had amounted to 161*l.*

The Rev. CHARLES GILBERT proposed the following sentiment: “Chapel-building in London, one of the first Christian duties of the day,” and enforced it by a variety of considerations.

THOMAS CHAMBERS, Esq., M.P., in supporting this sentiment, referred to the fact of his early and long connexion with Hornton-street Chapel, and assured the assembly of his continued interest in the cause there. He congratulated the friends on the events of that day, and gave utterance to the fervent hope that their most sanguine expectations would be more than realised. He thought it most important that this chapel-extension project should be vigorously carried on. Efforts were now being made by a certain set of pseudo-philanthropists for altering the character of the English Sabbath. Doubtless some of those who were seeking to provide secular amusements for the people on the Sabbath were sincerely desirous of benefiting them; but in his view, they were entirely mistaken in the means which they sought to employ. Their course of conduct seemed to have originated in such cases from the fundamental error to which Mr. Binney had referred in his sermon. (Hear, hear.) The persons who had proposed to alter the character of the English Sabbath seemed really to believe that the development of ideas, beauty of sculpture and painting, the exhibition of God in creation, in the wonders of geology, and in ten thousand forms of science and art, as well as nature, would make men Christians. It was a total mistake, however, to suppose that anything short of the power of the Gospel could accomplish this great and most desirable end, and every means, therefore, which was employed to spread abroad the knowledge of the truth, had his decided approbation and warm support. (Cheers.)

APSLEY PELLATT, Esq., M.P., in a few energetic remarks, testified to his love and admiration of Mr. Stoughton, and the delight which he had himself felt in being one of the company on the present occasion.

After a few words from the Rev. JAMES STRATTON, The Rev. Dr. HARRIS said he could not but congratulate his friend Mr. Stoughton on the day and its prospects. It was a great thing for a man, coming after a John Clayton, a Leibchild, and a Vaughan, to need a larger chapel, and especially after the circumstances recently connected with Horbury Chapel, and which was also to be retained. He remembered reading four sermons lately published by Dr. Selwyn on the population of this country, in which he affirms, that, with all the new churches erected during the last twenty or thirty years, there has for every seat provided been seven applicants born. Of course, the bishop did not include what had been done in the way of chapel-building; but still, if they were to include these also, it would appear that there were five applicants born for every seat additional. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Harris concluded by proposing a sentiment to the effect, that it was not only the duty of Christians to attend to the general work of chapel-building, but to address themselves first to supply the wants of their own neighbourhoods.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Revs. Mr. Roberts, Dr. Morison, and J. C. Harrison. Mr. Binney proposed the health of Mr. Stoughton, which was duly acknowledged, and the proceedings terminated with the Doxology. The company then partook of tea, and repaired once more to the chapel, where an eloquent and powerful sermon was delivered by the Rev. Baptist Noel to a large congregation. The collections of the day amounted to 268*l.*

AYTON, YORKSHIRE.—On Tuesday, May 22nd, the Rev. Henry Hustwick was ordained pastor over the Church assembling in the Congregational Chapel, in this village. In the morning, after reading the Scriptures and prayer by the Rev. Robert Daw, of Stokesly, the Rev. H. P. Bowman, of Middlebro', delivered a discourse on “the nature and constitution of a Christian Church.” The usual questions were proposed by the Rev. Thos. Jowett, of Guisbro', and satisfactorily answered. A bazaar and public tea meeting were held in the afternoon, in the British School-room. In the evening, after the devotional services by the Rev. Henry Hustwick, an impressive charge was given to the pastor by the Rev. W. Lohian, of Redcar, and a practical sermon to the people by the Rev. Thos. Davison, of Stockton-on-Tees.

BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION AT PONTYPOOL.—The forty-eighth annual meeting of this institution was held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23rd and 24th of May; there was a numerous attendance of the friends and supporters of the institution present each day. The examination of the students took place at the College on Wednesday morning—that in the classics was conducted by the Rev. J. E. Butterworth, M.A., of Aberavenny; and that in Theology, by the Rev. Thomas Price, of Aberdare. At seven o'clock in the evening, the Welsh service was held in Crane-street Chapel, when an essay on the history of the Jews, was read by Mr. Lewis Lewis, student; and a very impressive and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Thomas, Pilsa. The English service on Thursday morning was introduced by the Rev. David Rees, of Baintree; Mr.



Evan Jenkins, student, read an essay on Miracles; and the Rev. W. Aitchison, of Newport, preached a very excellent and highly appropriate sermon. The public meeting, for the transaction of business, was held in the afternoon, W. W. Phillips, Esq., in the chair. The meetings were all of a most gratifying nature, and the feeling elicited on behalf of the institution highly encouraging. Mr. Hinton was expected to preach on the occasion, but in consequence of an accident he met with at Cheltenham, the meeting was deprived of his services. A resolution, however, of sympathy with Mr. Hinton was passed at the meeting, and a request that he would preach, if spared, next year.

**JUBILEE OF THE REV. J. A. JAMES'S MINISTRY.**—A meeting of the Church and congregation worshipping in Carr's-lane Chapel, Birmingham, was held on Tuesday evening last, to consider what testimonial of gratitude and affection should be presented to the Rev. J. A. James, in commemoration of this the jubilee year of his ministry. The meeting decided upon an address, a Bible, and a piece of plate, and to place the surplus of moneys contributed at his (Mr. James's) disposal.

**KEGWORTH.**—On Wednesday evening, May 30th, an interesting meeting was held in the Independent Chapel, Kegworth, consequent upon the removal of the pastor, the Rev. A. Stone, to a distant sphere of labour. The chair was taken by the Rev. G. Miall, of Ullesthorpe, Secretary of the County Association; when, after several addresses suitable to the occasion having been delivered, Mr. Stone was presented, by the Rev. J. A. Robjohns, of Wyomondham, in the name of the congregation and friends in the neighbourhood, with a handsome testimonial, consisting of "Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible," 5 vols. quarto, with plates, and a valuable travelling writing case containing other small gifts, as a token of their high appreciation of his sterling character as a man, his serious and indefatigable labours among all classes, and his high-toned and devoted piety. A similar meeting, on the previous evening, was held at Castle Donington, the joint pastorate of Kegworth, when a handsome gold watch was presented to him as a testimonial; the result of the united esteem and affection of all classes in the town.

**OPEN-AIR SERVICES.**—**ISLINGTON.**—A meeting of a highly interesting character, composed partly of Evangelical Churchmen and partly of Dissenters, was convened at Union Chapel, Islington, on Thursday evening, 31st May, with the view of exciting a more general interest in the open-air movement, and giving increased efficiency to this most important agency of the Christian Church. The chair was taken by W. H. Bruce, Esq. After a few introductory remarks from the chairman, the Rev. Henry Townley delivered a very appropriate address, illustrating the utility of outdoor services by a series of most interesting facts which had come under his own personal observation. He had been engaged in the work for a period of forty years, and his conviction of its importance was now stronger than ever. Whatever self-sacrifice it might involve, it was a work to be prosecuted with earnestness and vigour, and one which would ultimately redound to the glory of God. The Rev. J. Bramall, in moving the first resolution, said that this movement presented great opportunities of usefulness, and he felt that it was one entitled to the cordial sympathy of the Christian Church, and one that might worthily engage its activities. If the Church were duly alive to its responsibilities, the members of it would feel that these services demanded not only their countenance, but their personal co-operation and support. The reverend gentleman concluded by recommending an unshaken confidence in the Gospel to all engaged in the work, combined with a spirit of earnest prayer for the Divine blessing. Mr. Denoe, in seconding the resolution, stated that the last census showed that for the whole population of Islington, consisting at that date of upwards of ninety-five thousand souls, church and chapel accommodation was provided for less than twenty-seven thousand, that is to say, for only twenty-nine out of every hundred; consequently, many thousands in the locality could not, even if willing, attend public worship in the buildings already provided. These statistics furnished an unanswerable argument for the necessity for preaching the Gospel out of doors, at the suitable season. He then referred to a law made in the days of good Queen Bess, to compel every one to go to church, or suffer fine or imprisonment; but argued that all the laws accompanied by pains and penalties which had ever been passed, had failed to make men religious; whilst they may enforce the outside semblance of religion, they fail to reach the heart. The Rev. J. Bramall said he differed with the preceding speaker as to the utility of law! What had made the observable difference in the Sabbaths in England and France, but the force of law? Mr. Dixey, in an eloquent address, moved the next resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Valentine. Addresses were also delivered by Messrs. Jack, Haycroft, Ogden, and Lawrence, who stated that an average of 300 persons at each station, had attended the services during the last summer in Caledonian-road and Highbury-vale, on Lord's-day evenings.

**PRIZE ESSAY ON THE PASTORAL FUNCTION IN THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.**—The Secretaries to the (Wesleyan) Mediation Committee have issued a circular to contributors to the prize for the above work, informing them that thirteen Essays were sent in, which were submitted to the adjudicators, who have awarded the prize of one hundred guineas to the Essay No. VII., from the pen of the Rev. Micaiah Hill, as fulfilling, in a more perfect degree than any of the rest, the requirements of the original proposal; at the same time, the adjudicators wish it to be distinctly understood, that they do not hold themselves responsible for all the particular sentiments which the Essay contains. The

adjudicators, it will be remembered, are the Rev. J. A. James, the Rev. Daniel Walton, and Isaac Taylor, Esq. From different competitors thirteen essays were received; and to them the best and most careful attention of the examiners was directed. Several of these productions were found to possess considerable merit. Two or three of them, indeed, besides the one selected as the best, appear to be well deserving of publication. The adjudicators, however, felt themselves particularly bound to examine the competing Essays with a direct reference to the requirements of the original prospectus, which were very clear and definite. The scriptural view of the Pastoral Functions was to be applied, by way of test, to recent decisions published in the Minutes of the Wesleyan Conference, and in other official documents of the Wesleyan body.

**STREET, NEAR GLASTONBURY.**—On Tuesday, May 29, and the following Sabbath, June 3, the new Congregational Chapel, recently erected in this village, was opened for public worship. It is only two years since Congregationalism was commenced in this important and rapidly increasing village in the Temperance Hall. In the following August, a church was organised, and it soon became necessary, from the rapidly increasing congregation, that a chapel should be erected. Messrs. Clark, the large shoe and rug manufacturers, and who employ about 1,000 hands, although members of the Society of Friends, generously gave an eligible spot of land in the centre of the village. The foundation stone was laid on the 8th August, 1854, by Thomas Simpson, Esq., of Manchester, who contributed 50l. towards the erection. The Congregational Chapel Building Society also made a grant of 50l. The morning service, on Tuesday, was conducted by the Rev. H. Addiscott, of Taunton, assisted in the devotional parts of the service by other ministers. The Rev. Henry Quick, of Taunton, preached in the evening. The services were resumed on the following Sabbath. In the morning, an address was delivered by the Rev. T. Clarke, M.A., Principal of the Taunton Independent College. In the afternoon and evening the Rev. R. Alliot, LL.D., of the Western College, Plymouth, preached. The chapel, which is fifty-five by thirty-five feet, and will seat 400 persons, is uniformly neat and chaste, and is from a design by S. Pollard, Esq., architect, who kindly gave his services gratuitously. The entire cost rather exceeded 500l. We are happy to say the collections were good, considering the circumstances of the inhabitants of the village. There still remains liabilities to the amount of 60l.

**TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. GEORGE ROSE.**—On Thursday evening, May 31, a meeting was held at Jamaica-row Chapel, Bermondsey, to present a testimonial from the Church and congregation worshipping there to their esteemed minister, the Rev. George Rose. The friends met to tea at six o'clock, after which Charles Curling, Esq., was called to the chair. Among those present were the Rev. Dr. Tidman, Rev. John Adey, Rev. Geo. Rogers, Rev. W. Lucy, Rev. W. Owen, Rev. J. E. Richards, Rev. J. B. Lester, Rev. Henry Richard, and Rev. S. Ransom. Letters were received also from Rev. Dr. Harris, Rev. R. Hamilton, Rev. J. Bodington, Rev. J. Kennedy, A.M., and Rev. C. Dukes, A.M., expressing their regret that circumstances precluded their being present on the occasion. After prayer had been offered, the chairman called upon Mr. Wallbridge to read an address to Mr. Rose from the Church and congregation, expressing their deep and affectionate regard for him, their gratitude for his long and faithful services, their appreciation of his earnest and evangelical ministry, and their thankfulness to God for having so long sustained him among them in most honourable consistency of character, and with manifold tokens of blessing upon his ministry. The adoption of this address was moved by the Rev. John Adey, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Tidman, and supported by the Rev. Henry Richard, who, in their respective addresses, expressed the great pleasure with which they took part in the engagements of the evening, and the high estimation in which they held Mr. Rose as a man and a minister—an estimation founded upon long friendship and intimate acquaintance with his life and character. The chairman then, in a very suitable speech, presented to Mr. Rose the testimonial in the name of the Church and congregation. It consisted of a handsome silver salver, together with a purse of one hundred guineas. The Rev. George Rose, in acknowledging this kind present, entered into an interesting retrospect of his own ministerial life. Short and appropriate speeches were then made by the Rev. W. Lucy, Rev. W. Owen, and the Rev. J. B. Lester, Master of the Congregational school; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

**THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.**—The thirtieth anniversary of this association was celebrated on Wednesday. The proceedings commenced with Divine service at the Little Portland-street Chapel, on which occasion a sermon was preached by the Rev. G. B. Brock, of Exeter, on the tenets of the Unitarians; and afterwards a meeting was held in the chapel for the dispatch of the business of the year. The chair was taken by William Biggs, Esq., M.P., and Mr. Welsh, the secretary, read a voluminous report. It stated that it was in contemplation to publish a revised translation of the Old Testament at the expense of the association; and congratulated the meeting on the fact that out of thirty pulpits which were vacant at the commencement of last year, fifteen had since been filled up, and arrangements were in active progress for supplying the remainder with competent ministers. A compliment was then paid to the memories of four distinguished members of the Unitarian body who had died in the course of the past year, and the report concluded with an assurance that both in a religious and financial point of view the condition of the association was highly satisfactory. In the

afternoon, the clergy and laity of the Unitarian body assembled at an excellent collation. On this occasion, several speeches were made by the reverend gentlemen present, referring to the various points of the report, after which, the Rev. Mr. Taylor, president of the Manchester College, proposed the health of the Rev. Mr. Channing (nephew of the late Dr. Channing), and the Unitarians of America. The Rev. Mr. Channing, who was received with loud cheers, said it was just twenty years since he had had an opportunity of visiting his fellow Unitarians in England, and although they had lately been belabouring themselves in tree English vein, he could assure them that the contrast he observed was remarkable, and that in all things they were wonderfully improved. There was nothing which had pleased him so much on his arrival in England as the perfectly unflinching sincerity of self-criticism in which the people indulged. James Heywood, Esq., M.P., spoke on the subject of University reform. He observed that, although at Oxford the door is open to Dissenters, yet there is no one to welcome them, but, on the contrary, the young man who goes up to take his degree cannot but feel that, in declining to accept the tests, he is cutting himself off from all hopes of emolument. With regard to the Cambridge Bill, now in the House of Lords, Mr. Heywood said that it was more evident than ever that the work of internal reform ought not to be left to the University itself, but that the consent of commissioners fairly representing the liberal tone of feeling in the country ought to be required. When the bill reached the House of Commons this point, amongst others, would be strongly urged. The hon. gentleman concluded with saying, that at no previous period in his experience had all sects of Dissenters shown such unanimity and cordiality as in this question of University reform.

**THE REV. W. G. BARRETT** has resigned his pastorate of John-street Church, Royston, having accepted of the appointment of District Secretary of the London Missionary Society, for the county of Lancashire, on the duties of which he enters at Midsummer next.

**BURMAN.**—A very handsome brick Baptist Chapel is more than half finished in the Kamendine jungle, through the untiring zeal of Mr. Vinton, the missionary. The Karens have come forward most generously in their subscriptions, and in some instances even the heathen Burmese, learning that the building is being erected for a religious purpose, have come forward with donations.

#### LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

##### LETTER FROM THE REV. ROBERT MOFFAT.

The following very interesting and instructive communication has been just received from this eminent missionary by the Rev. Dr. Tidman:—

Kuruman, South Africa, 7th February, 1855.

My dear Brother,—Though it will soon be two months since I returned from my journey to Mosselekata, it is only now that I have got time and opportunity to write to you on the subject. In doing so, it is not in my power at present to give you more than a very hasty sketch. I shall (D.V.) write out for you my whole journal, at least all that I think will in any degree interest the Directors, should they deem it worth perusal. . . .

It will not be necessary for me to refer at present to my services among the Banguaketae and Bakwena, on my journey to the interior, as I find Mrs. Moffat has forwarded to you some extracts referring to both these tribes. After leaving the Bakwena, some eight days more brought us to the Bamangwato, where I saw for the first time Sekhomi, their chief, whose appearance was in keeping with his well known character, made up of cunning, treachery, cruelty, falsehood, and folly. He had long professed a friendship for me, with some measure of dread, as he always, after having acted unkindly to Livingston, or other English travellers, sent me some kind of excuse or falsehood to palliate what he had done. I had long learned with grief that he had detained all the letters and parcels sent for Livingston, to whom he had promised he would, without fail, forward to another individual, who was to convey them to Linyanti. He had been warned that he was doing wrong, but, with something like idleness, he said he would keep them till Livingston himself came with a handsome reward! I tried to look rather severe at him; but, before I had time to complain, his servants laid down before me the parcels which had been collecting for more than eighteen months. I scolded him well, at which he only laughed. He promised to supply me with guides, as I was about to travel an almost trackless country, mostly covered with dense thickets. Thus far two traders, Messrs. Chapman and Edwards, the latter the son of our missionary, had accompanied me. The former resolved to proceed to Lake Ngami, while the latter was to go on with me to Mosselekata. We had not proceeded far when we found our suspicions realised, as no guides made their appearance; on the contrary, Sekhomi had sent individuals in advance of us, to warn the children of the desert to get out of our way. He had, as it appeared, dreaded my visit to Mosselekata, aware that my influence, if I chose to exert it, would deliver the paramount chief of the Bamangwato, whom he then held in captivity. This chief was taken when a boy by the Matabele, and is now a Lechaha, or warrior, among them. Of course, it was very unlikely that I should interfere in such a business, but usurpers are always jealous. Provisionally for us, the country before us, though woody and intricate, was tolerably well watered; and, though we were seldom able to see two hundred yards before us, by the assistance of my compass and occasionally a game path, we proceeded through what appeared extended plain, covered with wood, and now and then a small granite hill rising above the trees. The foundation of the whole country is granite, and the rivers we crossed were wide, with the entire bed covered with deep granitic sand. We once stumbled upon a village of poor people, three of whom were tempted, for the sake of game, to go with us three days; but such was their terror of the Matabele beyond, that no reward



could tempt them to proceed. After crossing the Shashe and other rivers, we entered a perfect labyrinth of hills and mountains, without seeing the footstep of a human being. We at last found traces of cultivation, and soon after some individuals of the Bamangato tribe, but who were subjects of Moselekatse. These, after getting over their terror (for they had first to be caught), conducted us a little farther, when an officer of Moselekatse was sent for. He received us most graciously, professing the utmost joy at the prospect of his master seeing me again; but still he doubted whether I were the veritable Moffat, or, as they pronounce it, Moshéte.

I pass over a variety of incidents, and some hindrances, during which I underwent something like a continental scrutiny. It was at the peril of their lives that they permitted a stranger to pass, which made them terribly afraid lest they should allow a counterfeit Moffat to approach the person of their sovereign. When we at last reached Matlokotloko, we found him sick, and with difficulty brought to the porch leading to his residence. I saw his condition, and, while with one hand he eagerly grasped mine, he appeared deeply affected, and drew his mantle over his face with the other; I suppose unwilling that his vassals, who sat in silence at a distance, should see the hero of a hundred battles weep, even though it were for joy. After becoming composed, he gave full expression to the joy he felt on seeing me once more. Pointing to his feet, he said, "I am very sick, but your God has sent you to heal me." Though we had passed several of his towns, and had been two weeks conversant with his people, no one dared to whisper, "Moselekatse is sick." The fact was too sacred to be pronounced by vulgar lips. Though he had not been out of his house for some time before, he sat the live-long day (for it was yet early when we arrived) looking at us getting everything ready for the Sabbath. And a sojourn was indeed most acceptable, after a most harassing month's journey from the Bamangato, during which we were very often obliged to use our axes from the time of invoking till halting for the night, cutting our way through thickets. As Moselekatse very naturally felt anxious to be restored to health, I engaged to prepare for him suitable medicine, provided he would, like myself, drink no beer, and eat only the kind of food I prescribed. To this he most willingly assented. The means used were, by God's blessing, successful, and in a couple of weeks he was on his feet again, to his great joy and that of his people. There I remained for more than four weeks, having daily intercourse with the great chief, whose kindness was unbounded. But he would not listen to my plan of going to Sekeletue's country in search of Livingston. He started objections, and raised every bugbear he could think of. Though he had been at war with Sebetoane, the father of Sekeletue, he had no idea that they would do me harm, but the deadly miasma of the country beyond he thought a sufficient reason for my not attempting the journey, though I assured him that nothing of that kind should deter me from undertaking it.

During the time already elapsed, although I was not idle, I could not prevail on Moselekatse to allow me to proclaim to him and his people the truths of the Gospel. As he could refuse me nothing that I thought proper to ask, he would give evasive answers, and endeavoured to assure me that he believed the word of God was good for him; but at the same time hinting that his nobles and warriors might not like it, from the principles of peace it inculcated. But I was aware that they were really desirous of hearing those doctrines, which they knew had had a salutary influence on the mind of their master ever since my last visit, more than twenty years ago. Though at that time I was only able to reach his understanding, my strong remonstrances with him to modify the severity of his government had produced so thorough a change in his views, that the cruel and revolting forms of execution were nearly obsolete, while a sense of the value of human life, and the guilt of shedding human blood, characterised his measures to an extent his subjects had never before witnessed. They knew nothing about the nature or requirements of the Divine word; for, to harbour the idea that there was a God greater than Moselekatse would be viewed as the veriest madness, and expose any one to the danger of being hung. His people, though nearly all youths and children when I last visited him, knew that their yoke had been made lighter in consequence of some influence or charm which I had diffused into the heart of their monarch, and hence the general joy my visit imparted to all ranks.

It was difficult to account for his reluctance to allow me to preach to his people, except it was from the impression that the exhibition of the character of the Divine being, life, death, and immortality, would repress the martial spirit of his warriors, whose highest happiness is to fight for, or die for, Moselekatse, the son of Machobane. His hand, like that of Ishmael, is against every man, and every man's hand against him; and to his soldiers (and every man of the Matabele is a soldier, ready to grasp his weapon at a moment's notice) he looks for the defence and security of his kingdom.

It was natural for me to feel melancholy, situated as I was, surrounded with multitudes of savages who loved me, and yet I could not instruct them. I tried at times to look morose, while he would try in vain to make me smile. I used to say pleasantly that if he would not hear of my Lord and Master, he should not have me, neither should I receive the shadow of a present from him, but that I should, one of these mornings, shoulder my gun and march off to Sekeletue's country. I cannot now describe the process by which I at last overcame his objections; the incident was unexpected and interesting. He gave full permission for me to preach to him and his warriors the Gospel of Salvation. Daily, at a minute's warning, they were assembled before me, much nearer him, who sat at my left hand, than they dared to approach on any other occasion. Never in my life did I witness such rivetted attention and astonished countenances whilst I, amid the stillness of the grave, published to them the great doctrines of the Word of God. These were things which never before had entered their ears; but the character of God, His works and providence, redemption through His Son, death, judgment, and eternity, were listened to with unflinching attention during the remainder of my sojourn. Though the people of Moselekatse are composed of Matabele or Zulus (the original stock), and of every tribe, from the Bakone tribes to the South, the Mashona to the North, and Batonga, they are transformed by the nature of the government under which they live, and exhibit characteristics of intelligence and prompt attention, compared to which, the tribes from which they have been taken possess but a shadow

Numbers were arriving daily at head-quarters, and returning to the different towns of his vast dominions, to bring news, and convey orders and instructions, so that what was preached in the presence of Moselekatse was conveyed to the extreme ends of his territories; some who heard it at second hand, published to others at a distance the strange news that Moshéte had brought to the ears of the Matabele. The above services were to me, beyond all description, interesting. I felt that my prayers had been answered, and that I had obtained my heart's desire. After concluding the first day's service, I turned to Moselekatse, and, laying my hand on his shoulder, said—"You have now made me happy. I want nothing else that you can give; I shall sigh no more." "How," he asked, "can you sigh when I and my kingdom are at your disposal? You must preach daily, and receive my present also." But I have omitted to state that the permission to preach was only granted on my return journey from the North-west.

Moselekatse, finding it impossible to prevent my proceeding to Sekeletue's country, at last ordered a large escort, and sent officers in advance to prepare my way, and to see that I lacked nothing to make my way prosperous. On the morning on which I started, leaving my fellow-traveller, Mr. Edwards, to pursue his object, Moselekatse looked rather downcast, and got into my waggon, as I and others thought, to accompany me a short distance. He was followed by the principal men in the town. We went on, passing one town after another. We at last halted under a splendid ficus sycamorus. Here, he said, he could not part with me, and sent instantly back for his waggon. We then made a fair start towards the N.W. Strings of females, bearing on their heads large calabashes of beer and other supplies, were soon seen following in a train, with a drove of fat cattle, four or five of which were slaughtered every day for the use of the camp.

Wherever we halted, booths were raised, as if by magic, in which to sleep; for perhaps two-thirds of the men had no mantle, or caross, to shield them from the east trade wind, which in that country blows the year round, and is sometimes damp and cold, though rains are unknown during the winter months. As we proceeded the number of warriors increased till it amounted to nearly three hundred. After about ten days' travelling in a zig-zag course, in order to avoid dense thickets, we were brought to a halt, the tsetse to our right, and a parched and dry country to the West: It being a dry season of the year, not a drop of water was to be had at any reasonable distance; and to have proceeded northwards towards the Zambeze, would have been attended with the destruction in three days, by the tsetse, of all our oxen. This did not disturb Moselekatse. We felt strongly inclined to proceed; and the loss of oxen would have pleased him, as he would then have been able to urge a reason, tangible enough, for me prolonging my stay in his country. I offered, if he would give me a number of men to carry Livingston's goods, to proceed on foot for nearly eight days through the tsetse, or fly country. To this he would on no account consent. "If you go and perish on the road, what will Mamary (Mrs. Moffat) say? I shall go with you."

Finding advance towards the West with oxen impossible at that season of the year, I divided Mr. Livingston's supplies into seventeen packages, and he ordered twenty men, under an officer, to carry them to Linyante, the residence of Sekeletue. They shouldered their charges, and marched off, at a moment's warning, to carry the goods of a missionary into the midst of their enemies. When I hinted at the danger to which they might be exposed, Moselekatse would not hear of it, adding, "They are your servants, and on your business, and therefore no one will ever think of injuring them."

We returned by nearly the same way we went. The country through which we passed was sickly, especially during summer months.

The physical description of the country I shall leave for the present. My journal will contain much information on that subject. I may just add, that nearly all the country under the Matabelian sway is beautiful and woody (though the timber is not fine) and well watered. From Matlokotloko to the Zambeze, to the north, is ten days' journey. The cattle outposts extend only four days in that direction, beyond which the tsetse is in overwhelming numbers, forming a broad belt and a barrier wholly impassable by oxen, horses, or dogs. The inhabitants of that country possess sheep and goats only. Moselekatse's dominion extends northward to the Zambeze, and the community on the southern bank, with their numberless canoes, are under his control. The Mashona tribe, in which country I found him, have their stronghold in the mountains, four days direct East from Matlokotloko. They are a fine-looking people, industrious, and not being of a warlike disposition, are no match for Moselekatse's trained legions. They speak the language of the Makalaka, a dialect of the Sechuana. The Southern portion of Moselekatse's kingdom is one scene of hills, mountains, valleys, and glens, streams and fountains, with few exceptions granitic, and more to the north the substratum is basaltic.

By the time we returned to Matlokotloko, an officer and ten men, whom Moselekatse had sent a month before to inquire respecting the whereabouts of Livingston, returned, and reported that he was still absent on his journey to the coast, but would return when the summer rains commenced. On their arrival at the Chobe River, men from Linyante came in canoes, but were afraid to approach the Matabele, and it was with difficulty that the latter could get them within reach of holding converse, till they were assured they were on my business.

It was with a desperate effort that I could get away from my friend Moselekatse. He sent an escort to take me beyond the utmost bounds of his country, and to see my wants sufficiently supplied along the road, and also home to the Kuruman . . . where I arrived among my own people with feelings of lively gratitude to Him who had guided and guarded my seven months' wandering among savage beasts and savage men. During that period, I preached the truths of the Gospel to thousands who never heard the name of a Saviour before. I accomplished all that was within my power for Livingston. I gave Moselekatse and his people full proof of the deep interest I felt in their temporal as well as spiritual concerns; and I returned with my health greatly improved, notwithstanding the toil and anxiety connected with such a journey.

I could not have done any of these things if I had gone either to the coast or to England, so kindly recommended by the Directors. In addition to these considerations, Moselekatse generously presented me with more than

what defrayed my journeying expenses, which were not small, as well as those of Mrs. Moffat, to Algon Bay.

I remain,

Yours in the Gospel,

Rev. A. Tidman, D.D., ROBERT MOFFAT.  
Foreign Secretary of the London  
Missionary Society.

#### TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. E. PROUT.

On Friday, May 25th, a deputation waited upon the Rev. Ebenezer Prout, the Home Secretary of the London Missionary Society, at his own residence, to present him with a Testimonial of the esteem and confidence with which he is regarded by the numerous friends both of himself and of the institution in which he holds so important an office. The deputation consisted of Thomas Barnes, Esq., M.P.; Henry Bateman, Esq.; W. H. Wharton, Esq., the Chairman; and the Rev. Henry Townley, the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the London Missionary Society; the Revs. Dr. Harris, Edward Mannering, H. J. Gamble, and John Kennedy. Domestic affliction unexpectedly deprived the deputation of the aid of Samuel Morley, Esq., who had also engaged to be present. The Deputation having assembled, the Rev. Dr. Harris read to Mr. Prout an address, from which the following are extracts:—

Ten years of efficient service in connexion with the London Missionary Society—many of them as its home secretary—could not fail to secure for you a high place in the esteem of its directors, and will fully account for the resolution which they placed on record in November last, expressive of their sympathy and respect, as well as of their "admiration at the energetic measures which you adopted for the production of evidence by which the truth was triumphantly established." The same official relation, by making you advantageously known to a large number of the friends of Christian missions, will also explain the very gratifying promptitude with which the letters of the testimonial committee have been responded to, upwards of 2600. having been subscribed within a week; and had not you yourself requested the suspension of further applications, that sum would, doubtless, have been greatly increased. In harmony with the spirit which dictated that request, we believe we are only consulting your feelings in bringing this testimonial to your own house, instead of calling a second public meeting, especially, too, as the applause with which your name was received on the day referred to may be regarded as having given you an honourable standing in that assembly, and satisfies your friends, no less than yourself, of the true estimation in which you are held.

We are not unaware that legal proceedings have been threatened, and even commenced against you; but, should you have to pass through the crucible, we have the firmest persuasion that your character will come out as pure gold. Meanwhile, may you have as little to dread morally from the pestilence which walketh in darkness, as you have from the arrow that flieth at noon day! For years to come, may you continue honourably to sustain your present official relation! We commend you to Him whose favour can gild or dispel the darkest cloud; and may you pass through life in the happy consciousness, that "the joy of the Lord is your strength!"

The Rev. H. J. GAMBLE having placed the letter which he had received as secretary in Mr. Prout's hands, the testimonial was presented by THOMAS BARNES, Esq., M.P., who expressed, in emphatic terms, the satisfaction with which he performed this office, his hearty concurrence in every sentiment of the beautiful Address which had been read to Mr. Prout, and the high regard he entertained for that gentleman, after an acquaintance with him of many years.

The testimonial consisted of a very valuable time-piece, an elegant silver inkstand, a silver tea and coffee service, with suitable appendages, &c., and an elaborately chased silver salver, bearing the following inscription:—

This Salver, with a Time-piece, Silver Tea and Coffee Service, Inkstand, &c.,

Was presented to

THE REV. EBENEZER PROUT, F.G.S.,

By his Friends, and supporters of the LONDON

MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

As a Testimonial of their High Respect for his Character, and as an Expression of their Appreciation of His Efficient Services as Home Secretary of that Institution.

London, May 25th, 1855.

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq.,

HENRY BATEMAN, Esq.,

Rev. JOHN CAMPBELL, D.D.,

Rev. HENRY JOHN GAMBLE,

} Testimonial  
Committee.

The presentation having been made, Mr. PROUT acknowledged it by expressing the deep gratitude with which he accepted such a testimonial of confidence and esteem, the value of which, he said, had been immeasurably enhanced by the names—so well known and so justly honoured—of its contributors, by the cordiality and promptitude of their contributions, by the beautiful Address which had been read, and by the honour which the deputation had conferred upon him, by coming personally to present it. Mr. Prout then adverted to the anxious position in which his esteemed colleague and himself had been placed for more than two years, and to the painful solicitude he had felt lest the baseless calumnies which, for some time, had been so vehemently and so industriously circulated, though now happily disproved and publicly retracted, should injure not merely the reputation of individuals, but the interest of a society to which, from the commencement of his public life, he had been devoted, and in whose service it was his privilege to be now engaged. He then adverted to the part he had taken in connexion with the recent litigation, and expressed his confidence that no permanent or widespread evil would result from what had occurred.



Indeed, if he had taken up the two proposals without knowing who had made them, he should have said the Russians had made our proposal and we theirs. (Hear.) He believed the best security for Turkey was to open the Straits to the ships of all nations, whether mercantile vessels or ships of war. The right of free access was all in favour of the strongest navy, and if we wanted to protect Turkey from Russia there was no plan so likely to be effectual as to let Russia keep what ships she pleased in the Black Sea, and to admit our own ships of war also. Was it to be supposed that none of these five Powers were to be trusted, and that if they were permitted to pass through the Straits they would in time of peace and without provocation stop and plunder Constantinople? What harm had happened from the liberty which ships of all nations possessed to pass into the Baltic? None whatever; and why not, therefore, assimilate the practice of the Black Sea and the Baltic? Which would the House prefer—that our ships should be excluded from the Baltic, and that Russia should only keep a certain number of ships in that sea, or that Russia should make no such promise, and that our ships of war should go into the Baltic when we thought fit? He said the latter plan was much better than to make a *mare clausum* of the Baltic, and to limit the number of ships at Cronstadt. (Hear, hear.) . . .

What, then, was the difference between the two parties?



The honourable member for Kidderminster said that equalisation was not putting an end to preponderance. But, if forces equal to those of Russia went into the Black Sea, surely that was as much putting an end to the preponderance of Russia as limiting her forces to a particular number of ships. The Austrian envoy thought so, and, in his opinion, took a very rational view of the question. The Turkish envoy said nothing as to the second of the propositions of Russia—namely, the giving access to the Black Sea to the ships of the Allies when the security of Turkey was menaced. He presumed Turkey did not object to that discretion which Russia proposed to place in her hands.

He reminded the House that the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire might hereafter be endangered by other Powers than Russia, and he contended that the best security for Turkey was to let matters rest as they were at present, the threatened aggression having been arrested; otherwise, he said, we were embarking in a war that would be interminable, or that could end only by a state of exhaustion. As the four points were now abandoned, the Government should point out the definite objects of the war.

The House had a right to frankness. (Hear, hear.) They had a right to know what it was they were fighting for. (Hear, hear.) It appeared to him that they were embarking in a war which would only end in what was called a war of extermination. Unless some definite object was pointed out they must go on crippling and humbling as long as there was anything left to cripple and humble. When they had taken the Crimea there would still be something left to do until they had made a conquest of Russia, and reduced that country to entire submission. Therefore, it behoved the noble lord to let the House know whether the four points were abandoned, and what the new war was undertaken to effect. What were the advantages which the noble lord proposed to confer on the people of this country by way of return for the vast sacrifices that were demanded of them? Let the country know what was to be the countervailing benefit which they were to derive from those prolonged sacrifices. A deputation waited on the noble lord with a memorial in favour of the negotiations for peace, and, in reply, the noble lord told the deputation that his Government could not make war for glory; and that it would only make war for the interests of England. If, then, Turkey were safe, as he contended she was, what were those English interests that were consulted by the prolongation of these hostilities? The noble lord justly said that those who fought the battles of Balaklava, Inkermann, and Alma did not need glory. Well, then, if it was not for glory that they carried on this war, he would ask, was it from fear of disgrace? What disgrace had they to fear? Turkey was safe; the whole that had been demanded of Russia in respect to Turkey had been conceded; there was not a Russian soldier on the Turkish territory; and Russia had bound herself to respect the independence and integrity of that country. If, then, they had no fear of disgrace, and if they were not prepared to carry on a war for mere military success and glory, he did call upon the House to pause before they gave their deliberate sanction to a motion that went to perpetuate a war that in its consequences was calculated to bring the most formidable disasters on the country. (Hear, hear.)

Sir W. MOLESWORTH, after noticing the effects of the several amendments before the House, assumed the real question to be whether or not we ought to have made peace upon the Russian proposal on the third point. Mr. Gibson (who had maintained the affirmative) had asked what were the objects of the war. In his opinion, those objects were to prevent the aggrandisement of Russia at the expense of Turkey, and to enforce the obligations of European international law by inflicting punishment upon the Power which had violated that law. With regard to the third point, which contained an indispensable security for all the other points, Russia had used every description of diplomatic artifice, and the acceptance of the proposals she had made, he contended, would be a virtual abandonment of the main object of the war, by allowing the maintenance by Russia of that naval force at Sebastopol which had been declared to be a standing menace to Turkey.

In my opinion, peace on the terms propounded by Russia would be, under existing circumstances, both ignominious and dangerous; for it would be a confession of defeat, on the part of England and France, which would elevate the renown and reputation of Russia to an eminence menacing alike to Europe and Asia; it would embolden her to new aggressions, and teach her to despise the menaces of the Western Powers. Such a peace would make Austria less ill-disposed, Prussia more friendly, and all the petty potentates of Germany more cringing to the Czar—it would, in proportion as it elevated Russia, lessen the repute of England and France—it would cover the allied armies with shame and dishonour—it would produce mutual recriminations between the commanders, the officers, and the men—it would weaken our alliance with France—it would be a heavy blow to western civilisation, an enormous triumph to the barbarism of the North, and it would necessitate France and England, ere long, to seek new battlefields whereon to regain their lost honour and renown. (Cheers.) A recreant peace would be especially dangerous to this country. It would shake the foundations of our empire in India—an empire based upon the opinion of our irresistible might, entertained by a feeble and excitable people, easily moved from the extreme of fear to the extreme of audacity—an empire encompassed by bitter foes, who now watch with intense anxiety our struggle with Russia, ready to attack us if the result of that struggle should persuade them that we are less formidable than they conceived us to be. A dishonourable peace would also make every man of English descent, every colonist of Great Britain, ashamed of the humiliation and pusillanimity of the mother country, and would tend to convert the feelings of affection so strongly expressed towards us by our colonists at the beginning of this war into sentiments of contempt dangerous to our colonial dominion.

The concessions of the Russian Government—concessions which had been extorted by fear—so far from inducing us to adopt the suggestions of Mr. Gladstone, should urge us, he thought, to persevere until those demands were complied with by Russia which

Lord Aberdeen's Government (of which Mr. Gladstone was a member) had deemed just and reasonable.

Mr. JOHN M'GREGOR dwelt upon the traditional policy of Russia, and upon its grasping and perfidious character. Mr. G. H. VERNON was of opinion that, while the proposition made to Russia was not to be justified, the proposals made by Russia offered a basis for a satisfactory adjustment. Lord DUNGARVAN spoke in favour of the motion, coupled with a portion of Mr. Lowe's amendment. He believed that it was the wish of the people of this country that the war should be carried on vigorously.

Mr. BAXTER thought both the amendments—those of Sir W. Heathcote and of Mr. Lowe—objectionable upon constitutional grounds. Although fully sensible of the horrors of war, he had come to the conclusion that in the present position of affairs any peace likely to be made now would not endure long, and that Russia would be more disposed to consent to a peace that would be safe and honourable to all parties, and would be more likely to keep it, if it were made when she had no fleet or harbour in the Black Sea.

Mr. H. BAILLIE having adverted to the subject of Circassia, Mr. M. MILNES said he supposed that with the termination of the Conferences of Vienna the late relations between England and Austria had closed, and that the latter Power would cease to retain the attitude of mediator, which had given a disadvantageous aspect to the war, and the contest must now be conducted by England and France upon principles that would secure the goodwill of Europe.

Sir E. DERNING, while he condemned the proposal made to Russia for limiting her naval force in the Black Sea, thought the first counter-proposal of the Russian plenipotentiaries was open to serious objections, and that the second was scarcely different from the *status quo*. He was surprised that no other proposal for reducing the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea had been suggested. That preponderance did not depend altogether upon her navy, but upon an undue share of the shores of that sea, especially Anapa, and that part of the eastern coast of the Euxine which had been acquired by Russia in violation of the treaty of Bucharest.

Lord ELCHO said he regretted the speech of Mr. Gladstone especially, because he believed its effect would be to render the prospect of peace more remote.

He was firmly convinced the shortest and surest way to peace lay through the breach of Sebastopol—(cheers)—that the breach of Sebastopol was the door by which they should endeavour to open further negotiations, and that in the camp, and not the Cabinet, the most able and efficient negotiators would be found. (Renewed cheers.)

Lord C. HAMILTON denied the justice of Lord Elcho's imputation to Russia of designs upon Constantinople; he also vindicated the Russian plenipotentiaries from the charge of breaking off the negotiations, contending that it was utterly impossible for Russia to have accepted the terms proposed. He insisted that the weakness of Turkey was not attributable to Russian encroachments, but to measures in which other Powers, England included, were agents.

Sir B. LYTTON, in reply to a question put by Mr. Gibson, how the continuance of the war would profit the interests of England, observed that if the honour of a nation were lowered, especially such a nation as England, the consequences would vitally affect its interests. He then adverted to the arguments of Mr. Gladstone, with a profound respect for his rare intellect and eloquence, and still more for that genuine earnestness which assured them that if he ever did diverge into sophistry and paradox, it was not till he had puzzled his own conscience into belief of their simplicity and truth. (A laugh.) The right honourable gentleman had avowed that he had supported the war because it was just, and would close it now because all its objects could be obtained by negotiation. Mr. Gladstone had been a party to the expedition to the Crimea, and was therefore, he contended, responsible for all its logical consequences, and for the present complication of the question. When a peace was to be patched up, Mr. Gladstone seemed to have forgot, too, he observed, that we had an ally in the war. Dismissing all diplomatic quibbles, and looking at the record of the negotiations by the light of common sense, what, he asked, was the direct question? How to put an end to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, and to prevent the outbreak of a new war. After discussing the propositions for this object made in the Conferences, he proceeded to consider the several amendments before the House, neither of which, he said, he could cordially approve. He could not consent to interfere with the Royal prerogative or fetter the future course of the Legislature by formally expressing either the opinion that negotiation was impossible, or that it should be reopened. To the proposition of Sir F. Baring, he objected that it presented an unmeaning platitude, and was worse and weaker in tone than the original from which it had been borrowed, namely, the resolution first moved by Mr. Disraeli.

The original motion of my right honourable friend the member for Bucks, in censuring the Government for ambiguous language and uncertain conduct, gave a substantial reason for conveying to Her Majesty that we, at least, would support her in the conduct of the war. Omit that censure, simply by your silence, that there is no reason to distrust Her Majesty's responsible advisers, and the rest of the resolution becomes an unmeaning platitude. (Hear, hear.) It is with great satisfaction that I think of the effect produced by the original motion of my right honourable friend, for to my mind that effect atones for its want of success in meeting with the sanction of the House. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") It has not, it is true, changed the Government, but it has changed their tone. (Cheers.) I do not know whether that change will be lasting, but I hope that we are not to take, as a test of the earnestness of a Government thus suddenly galvanised into vigour, the speech of the noble lord the member for London, which, before the division, implied so much, but which, after

the division, was explained away. (Cheers, and loud laughter.) I rejoice that in wringing direct declarations from the Government it leaves us free to discuss that which is before us, not as Englishmen against Englishmen, but as citizens of one common State equally interested in surveying the grounds of a common danger. The mediation of Austria is withdrawn for the present, but Austria is still there, always ready to mediate as long as she hesitates to act. It is well to consider what may be our best position, with regard to a Power with which we shall constantly be brought into contact. I cannot too earnestly entreat you to distinguish between the friendship with Austria and the alliance with Austria. Though I would desire you to maintain friendly relations with Austria, pardon me if I doubt the wisdom of having so urgently solicited her alliance. If you bide your time, preserving Austria in her present attitude of friendly neutrality, if you do not threaten and affront her into action against you—the natural consequences of continued war, the common inclination of her statesmen and her people—which I have reason to know are not favourable to Russia—will bring her to you at length with coincidence in your objects, because according to the dictates of her own sense of self-interest. As far as I can judge, our tone with Austria has been much too supplicating, and our mode of arguing with her somewhat ludicrous. It reminds me of the story of an American who saw making up to him in the woods an enormous bear. Upon that he betook himself to his devotions, and exclaimed, "O Lord, there is going to be a horrible fight between me and the bear, all I seek is fairplay and no favour; and if there is justice in Heaven you ought to help me; but if you won't do so, at least don't help the bear." (Laughter.)

But now comes the grave and solemn problem which the withdrawal of all negotiation forces still more upon the mind of every one who thinks deeply, and which the right honourable gentleman the member for Manchester has so properly raised. War being fairly upon us, of what nature shall be that war? Shall it assume that vast and comprehensive character which excites in the member for Aylesbury hopes for the human race too daring even for him to detail to this sober House? In plain words, shall it be a war in which, to use the language of Mr. Canning in 1826, you will enlist "all those who, whether justly or unjustly, are dissatisfied with their own countries; in which you will imitate the spirit of revolutionary France, when she swept over Europe, and sought to reconcile humanity to slaughter by pointing to a rainbow of freedom on the other side of the Deluge?"

Does history here give to the honourable member an example or a warning? How were these promises fulfilled? Look round Europe! You had the courage—where is the freedom? The deluge spread, the deluge rolled away—half a century is fled, and where is the rainbow visible? Is it on the ruins of Cracow?—on the field of Novara?—or over the walls of defeated Rome? (Hear, hear.) No; in a war that involves liberal opinions against established rule what I most dread and deprecate is, not that you will fulfil your promises and reap the republics for which you sowed rebellions—what I dread far more is, that all such promises would in the end be broken—(hear, hear)—that the hopes of liberty would be betrayed—that the moment the monarchies of England and France could obtain a peace that realised the objects for which monarchies go to war, they would feel themselves compelled by the exhaustion of their resources, by the instincts of self-conservation, to abandon the auxiliaries they had lured into revolt—(hear, hear)—restore to despotism "the right Divine to govern wrong," and furnish it with new excuse for vigilance and rigour by the disorders which always distinguish armed revolution from peaceable reforms. (Cheers.) I say nothing here against the fair possibility of reconstructing, in some future congress, the independence of Poland, or such territorial arrangements as are comprised in the question, "What is to be done with the Crimea, provided we take it?" But these are not all that is meant by the language we hear, less vaguely out of this House than in it, except when a Minister implies what he shrinks from explaining. And woe and shame to the English statesman who, whatever may be his sympathy for oppressed subjects, shall raise them to rebellion against their native thrones, not foreseeing that in the changes of popular representative Government all that his cabinet may promise to-day a new cabinet to-morrow may legally revoke; that he has no power to redeem in freedom the pledges that he writes in blood; and woe still more to brave populations that are taught to rest democracy on the arms of foreign soldiers, the fickle cheers of foreign popular assemblies, or to dream that liberty can ever be received as a gift, extorted as a right, maintained as an hereditary heirloom, except the charter be obtained at their own Runnymede, and signed under the shadow of their own oaks. (Hear, hear.) In order to force Russia into our object we must assail and cripple her wherever she can be crippled and assailed. (Hear.) I say, with the right honourable gentleman the member for the University of Oxford, do not offer to her an idle insult; do not slap her in the face, but paralyse her hands. (Cheers.) "Oh," said a noble friend of mine the other night, "it is a wretched policy to humble the foe that you cannot crush; and are you mad enough to suppose that Russia can be crushed?" Let my noble friend in the illustrious career which I venture to prophesy lies before him beware how he ever endeavours to contract the grand science of statesmen into scholastic aphorisms. (Hear.) No, we cannot crush Russia as Russia, but we can crush her attempts to be more than Russia. We can, and we must, crush any means that enable her to storm or to steal across that tangible barrier which now divides Europe from a Power that supports the maxims of Machiavel with the armaments of Brennus. You might as well have said to William of Orange "You cannot crush Louis XIV.," how impolitic you are to humble him! You might as well have said to the burghers of Switzerland, "You cannot crush Austria; don't vainly insult her by limiting her privilege to crush yourselves!" William of Orange did not crush France as a kingdom; Switzerland did not crush the power of Austria as an empire; but William did crush the power of France to injure Holland; Switzerland did crush the power of Austria to enslave her people; and in that broad sense of the word, by the blessing of Heaven, we will crush the power of Russia to invade her neighbours and convulse the world. (Loud cheers.) The right honourable gentleman the member for Manchester has sought to frighten us by dwelling on the probable



duration of this war, but if you will only be in earnest, and if you will limit yourselves strictly to its legitimate object, I have no fear that the war will be long. (Cheers.) I don't presume on our recent successes, important though they are, for Kerch is the *entrepôt* of all the commerce of the Sea of Azoff; nor on the exaggerated estimate of the forces which Russia has in Sebastopol, or can bring to the Crimea; nor on her difficulty through any long series of campaigns to transport and provision large armies from great distances; nor on many circumstances which of late especially tend to show that for exertions at once violent and sustained her sinews are not strong enough to support her bulk. But I look only to the one fact, that in these days war is money—(hear)—and that no Power on earth can carry on a long war with a short purse. (Hear, hear.) Russia's pecuniary resources are fast failing her. In no country is recruiting so costly, or attended with such distress to the proprietors of the soil. Every new levy, in depriving the nobles of their serfs, leaves poverty and discontent behind, while in arresting her commercial intercourse you exhaust the only springs that can recruit the capital which she robs from the land. She cannot resist you long, provided you are thoroughly in earnest. (Hear, hear.) She may boast and dissimulate to the last, but rely on it that peace will come to you suddenly—will, in her proper name, knock loudly at the door which you do not close against peace herself, but against her felonious counterfeit, who would creep through the opening disguised in her garments, and with the sword concealed under her veil. (Cheers.) The noble lord who has just spoken with so much honesty of conviction ventured to anticipate the verdict of history. Let me do the same. Let me suppose that when the future philanthropist shall ask what service on the human race did we, in our generation, signally confer, some one trained perhaps in the schools of Oxford or the Institute of Manchester—(a laugh)—shall answer, "A power that commanded myriads—as many as those that under Xerxes exhausted rivers in their march—embodied all the forces of barbarism on the outskirts of civilisation. Left there to develop its own natural resources, no State molested, though all apprehended its growth. But, long pent by merciful nature in its own legitimate domains, this Power schemed for the outlet to its instinctive ambition; to that outlet it crept by dissimulating guile, by successive treaties that, promising peace, graduated spoliation to the opportunities of fraud. At length, under pretexts too gross to deceive the common sense of mankind, it proposed to seize that outlet—to storm the feeble gates between itself and the world beyond." Then the historian shall say that we in our generation—the united families of England and France—made ourselves the vanguard of alarmed and shrinking Europe, and did not sheathe the sword until we had redeemed the pledge to humanity, made on the faith of two Christian Sovereigns, and ratified at those distant graves which liberty and justice shall revere for ever. (Loud cheers.)

The LORD ADVOCATE contended that the progress of their military operations justified the Allies in demanding the requisite terms, and had, indeed, already gone a good way towards achieving the desired end.

The adjournment of the debate was then moved by Mr. CORDEN.

LORD PALMERSTON trusted the honourable member would allow the present amendment to be disposed of, as, no doubt the amendment on which the honourable member desired to speak would be that of the honourable baronet the member for Oxford University.

Mr. CORDEN begged the noble lord's pardon. He wished to speak on the present amendment, and, as no two speakers seemed to agree upon it, the amendment certainly required more discussion.

Mr. DISRAELI said that, though there were several amendments on the paper, the present one appeared to be the real business to discuss—namely, whether the Conference were to proceed, or, as it had been understood, to close immediately, and whether the means employed by the Government to terminate the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea were the best that could be devised. All the rest was "leather and prunella." It was the duty of the House to discuss that amendment fully and completely, and the noble lord could scarcely expect to take a division upon a subject the discussion of which had only just commenced. (Hear, hear.)

The debate was then adjourned.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

In answer to an inquiry by Mr. J. PHILLIMORE, Sir C. WOOD stated that there was not the slightest foundation for the construction put by the Russian Government in its circular upon the notice issued by order of Captain Watson, and that the officer employed by him had carried out the instructions of Her Majesty's Government in the most accurate manner, totally at variance with the statements of the Russian Government. A similar statement was made by Lord GRANVILLE in the House of Lords.

The Newspaper Stamp Bill passed through committee in the House of Lords on Monday without remark.

Major REED gave notice that on Tuesday, the 26th June, he should move for leave to bring in a bill, entitled the Income-tax Franchise Bill, for conferring the elective franchise on all persons, not being aliens, who were assessed to the income-tax, but not now on the Register of voters for Great Britain and Ireland.

#### ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS.

LORD PALMERSTON AND THE GENERAL BODY OF PROTESTANT DISSIDENT MINISTERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Now, that you are relieved from the pressure of May-meeting reports, you may be able to find room for a correspondence which will not be without interest to many of your readers. You will observe that the "General Body" distinctly repudiates the exercise of Governmental authority in the matter of religion, but as distinctly expresses its patriotic desire to be in a position to unite with other classes in public

services of humiliation or thanksgiving without a compromise of its distinctive principles. Oliver Cromwell knew how to frame a religious proclamation without the assumption of powers which belong only to the Divine Head of the Church. On the 20th March, 1653, the Lord Protector issued a proclamation for a National Fast, which concludes in these words:—

It is therefore hereby declared, that we and our council do purpose, by the grace of God, to set apart Friday next, being the 24th of this present March, for a day of humiliation.

And it is hereby ordered, that timely notice be given to the cities of London and Westminster, who, together with the outlying parishes, we doubt not will willingly keep the same day; and that like notice be given throughout England and Wales to have their several meetings upon the same day fortnight; and that copies thereof be printed and published, to be sent to the several parts of the nation, to invite them into the performance of this duty.

Given at Whitehall, March 20, 1653.

J. THURLOE,

Secretary of State to Cromwell.

The whole document (for which I am indebted to the *Edinburgh Witness*) is very remarkable and characteristic.—I am, your obedient servant,

JOHN KENNEDY,

Secretary to the General Body.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

(No. 1.)

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, M.P., FIRST LORD OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY. Congregational Library, Finsbury, May 9, 1855.

My Lord,—We are instructed by the general body of Protestant Dissenting ministers of the three denominations resident in and around the cities of London and Westminster, to forward to your lordship a copy of resolutions adopted at an extraordinary meeting of the body, on the subject of Royal Proclamations in relation to days of humiliation or thanksgiving.

We believe we are correct in saying, that the Nonconformists generally are both willing and desirous to take part in acts of national humiliation or thanksgiving, and to join their fellow-subjects in prayer before the Throne of Almighty God, whenever the state of public affairs shall seem to render the appointment of such day appropriate. But they feel a conscientious repugnance to the present mode of securing the observance of such national solemnities, and are sincerely desirous that measures may be taken to relieve them from a needless and painful conflict between their principles and the sympathies which unite them to their fellow-countrymen.

We have the honour to be, my lord, Your Lordship's obedient servants, (Signed) THOMAS JAMES, Chairman. JOHN KENNEDY, Secretary.

#### COPY OF RESOLUTIONS.

1. That, in the opinion of this body, the phraseology employed in Royal Proclamations, upon occasion of the appointment of days of national humiliation or thanksgiving, is justly deemed offensive by the Nonconformists of the United Kingdom; since, as the proclamations are addressed to all the subjects of the British Crown, therein, and consequently to themselves—as the service contemplated is a religious service, and as the said religious service is by Royal authority commanded, under both temporal and spiritual penalties—they place the Nonconformists of the United Kingdom in a position in which, whether by compliance or non-compliance, they are exposed to unjust and injurious imputations. By non-compliance with the said proclamations, Nonconformists may be deemed wanting at once in loyalty to their Sovereign, and in regard to their country's welfare; while by compliance they cannot but appear to recognise in religion an authority which they utterly and conscientiously repudiate.

2. That, in the opinion of this body, the Nonconformists of the United Kingdom ought no longer to be placed in a position so offensive to them; since, on the one hand, their loyal and patriotic sentiments are not, in point of fact, either liable to suspicion or held in question; and since, on the other hand, the full sanction of the Legislature has been given to the free exercise of their religious convictions.

3. That, consequently, this body respectfully entreat Her Majesty's Government so to modify the language which may hereafter be employed in Royal proclamations relating to religious observances, as to avoid the implied assertion of an authority in religion where none is in fact either admitted or claimed, and to enable the Nonconformists of the United Kingdom to unite in such religious exercises as may be observed by their brethren of the Established Church, without exposing themselves to the imputation of acknowledging such authority.

(No. 2.)

Downing-street, May 15, 1855.

SIR,—I am desired by Lord Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 9th May, written from instructions emanating from the general body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers resident in and around the cities of London and Westminster.

I am, your obedient servant, (Signed) CHARLES C. CLIFFORD. The Rev. J. Kennedy.

#### BATH ELECTION.

The nomination of candidates took place on Saturday. The proceedings were of a very orderly character, and there was an entire absence of the usual election display—no processions, banners, bands, nor colours. Mr. Whateley, Q.C., was proposed by Colonel Bathwaythe and seconded by Mr. J. S. Graves. Mr. Alderman Norman moved, and Mr. Gill (ex-Mayor) seconded, the nomination of Mr. Tite. Mr. Whateley first addressed the assembly amid mingled cheers and hisses. After some remarks on the freedom of election, he said:

He believed he should have gained numberless votes if the ballot had existed. ("Oh, oh," and cheers.) Within a stone's throw of the place from which he was now addressing them, he called on a respectable tradesman who voted for him on the last occasion. He said to him that he hoped he should have his support at the

present election; and what was his reply? "Sir," he said, "I am very sorry that I can't give you my vote, but I cannot do so. I lost three of my best customers through voting for you last time." (Cries of "Name, name.") He believed, therefore, that the ballot would be strongly in favour of the interest he professed to support, but he would never vote for it while he held his present principles. ("Hear, hear," and "Oh, oh.") What he wanted to tell them was this. Every voter ought to consider that he had a public duty to discharge in the exercise of his vote. (Hear, hear.) And he said to all of them who had no votes, that they had a right to know how the franchise was exercised by those who possessed it. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) If this were not so, let them answer this—If the voter was to be allowed to exercise his franchise by ballot, why should not the member of Parliament record his votes in the same way, because he only exercises a trust of a higher character? (Cheers and uproar.)

He then turned to the question of administrative reform.

We are now engaged in probably the most important war that we ever commenced; and in the conduct of that war there had been the most terrible mismanagement, the most disgraceful incompetency, and the greatest dereliction of duty ever known. (Hear.) He had known to his sorrow that some of the most gallant men who had ever quitted these shores had been left without food and without clothing or shelter, in an enemy's country; and he asked who sent them forth? Why, my Lord Palmerston. (Cries of "No, no"—"Aberdeen, Aberdeen.") He admitted that Lord Aberdeen sent them out, but Lord Palmerston continued them. When Lord John Russell wanted to remove the Duke of Newcastle from the head of the War Department, did not Lord Palmerston wish to continue him? Lord Palmerston was lately the idol of the people, but he was no longer. (Cries of "Yes, he is," "Aberdeen is an old applewoman," &c.) He agreed with them there. (Cheers and laughter.) But who was it that was doing the work of administrative reform? Why, one of the best men the people of Bath ever had as a representative—Mr. Roebuck—(loud cheers)—a lawyer, who pressed the inquiry in spite of Lord Palmerston, and who wrung it from the House of Commons in defiance of Lord Palmerston. (Cheers and confusion.) Those men who interrupted him called themselves Liberals. He hated the word. (Ironical cheers.) He was a Liberal, but they were not. (Laughter.) He said the present system wanted a most searching inquiry. The late Government, however, had done nothing in the matter; and the Government of Lord Palmerston had also done nothing in it. (Hear, hear.) And why? Because they were not in earnest in it. He quite agreed with Mr. Tite, that the question of administrative reform must be forced on the attention of the Government, but he would say, don't make it a party question. (Hear.) If they made it the party cry of an election, it would lose its force with thinking men, and would fail to secure general support.

On the subject of Church-rates, he said:—

He would tell them what he thought on that subject. He wanted to know how the poor were to have the Gospel preached to them if the fabric of the Church was not to be supported. He would be happy to pass any law to take away the heart-burnings which arose out of the present system, but he would never consent to leave the Church without something to support the fabric of it. (Cheers and hisses.)

Mr. TITE was received with loud applause, mingled with slight hisses. He said that he desired not to change his name, nor to turn his coat—he was born a Whig, bred a Whig, and he hoped he should die one.

They might call him by the new name of Liberal if they chose, and they would not be mistaken—(cheers, and cries of "oh")—but if they called a Tory a Conservative they must be mistaken. (Uproar.) A misrepresentation he wished to notice was contained in a hand-bill, which, because he stated that he would have supported Lord Palmerston on a particular occasion, represented that he was a supporter of that noble lord. (Hear.) Now, the fact was, that he was asked a question—whether if he had been in the House of Commons on Thursday week he should have voted for Lord Palmerston's Government, and in opposition to Mr. Disraeli's motion. He then replied, that he would have done so with both hands. And why? Not because he was an admirer of all that Lord Palmerston had done; he thought that Lord Palmerston ought to have looked into our mismanaged affairs, and have applied the remedy earlier; and he was disgusted with the levity with which he had treated the subject in the House of Commons; but he said he would have supported him the other night, because if they sent him to Parliament he did not mean to go there to upset any Government, be it Whig or Tory, when they wanted to set England right before the world. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Tite), if he went at all, would go into the House of Commons as no party man; he wished to go there to support principles which were no new inventions of his; and if they sent him, he believed such an impression would be made as England would not soon forget—(ironical cheers)—but that if he were not returned for Bath, it would be the heaviest blow and greatest discouragement to the cause of administrative reform which could be inflicted at this moment—(ironical cheers and great uproar)—not because of the absence of his person from Parliament, but because he was there as the representative of a great principle, and if Bath did not in this election show that the electors were in earnest for a thorough reform of our administrative system, it would be taken as a proof that the country did not sympathise in the movement. (Cheers.) Well, then, was administrative reform a question of party? Certainly not. If it were, the Tories would have been forward in it, for they were always true to party. (Hear, hear.) It was, however, the question of the nation. (Cheers.) He was bound to say that his honourable opponent had come new into it at this election. (Hear, hear.) Did he say a word about administrative reform at the meeting of his supporters on Saturday? ("Yes.") If administrative reform had been in his heart, as it was in his (Mr. Tite's) would he have withheld it from the citizens of Bath in an address in which he invited them to send him as their representative to Parliament? (Hear, hear.) Would he have issued this second address [holding out an address in which Mr. Whateley announced himself an administrative reformer] but for this red bill sent down by the Adminis-



trative Reform Association? (Hear, hear.) Here was new-born enthusiasm. (Cheers.) He would say with Hamlet, "Look on this picture and on that." (Loud cheers.)

The proposer of his learned friend had recommended him to their approval on the ground that he was a lawyer; but they had already one hundred and twenty-six lawyers in the House of Commons, and he (Mr. Tite) thought that was quite sufficient. His learned friend said that he should support Church-rates, because they were the law of the land, and because it was necessary to support the fabric of the Church. (Hear.)

Now, the law had already declared that minorities should govern majorities in this matter. (Hear, hear.) He was a Church of England man, and he hoped to die one; but he would ask, were not Churchmen, who were the richest and the dominant sect, as well able to keep their churches in repair as were the Dissenters, who without tithes or Church-rates, paid their ministers and their clerks to boot, and who supported their own place of worship. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) He felt and believed that it was neither reasonable, just, nor right that men who differed from him should be compelled to assist him in supporting a Church in which they never worshipped. (Cheers.) That was why he was opposed to Church-rates; and any measure for their abolition would have his support. (Cheers.)

On the subject of the ballot he said:—

He was a man who could always hold up his hand and vote as he pleased, caring for no man; but it was a very different thing with many amongst the constituency of Bath, where the screw was put on. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) His learned friend had suggested that he knew of one case in which a supporter of his was the victim; but he (Mr. Tite) could name five or six distinct cases in which the screw had been put upon his friends. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WHATELEY—And I know of ten or twelve cases since I have been here.

Mr. TITE said, if that were so, the greater was the necessity for the ballot on both sides. (Cheers.) He then referred to the Maynooth grant and the *regium donum*.

The latter was a grant voted to the Dissenters of Ireland, but he believed that the Protestants of Ireland did not desire it, and he would have that and the Maynooth grant withdrawn. This was no new opinion of his, for he had held the same views for years. Involved in it was a deeper question than that of the Maynooth grant—there was the great question of civil and religious liberty. If they had been, as he had been, in Ireland, they would not wonder that the Roman Catholics felt strongly upon that question; and there was no man of right feeling who would not sympathise with them. (Hear, hear.) When he was in the west of Ireland, he attended Divine service at the parish church—and a very pretty church it was—where the clergyman received 600*l.* a year; and on the occasion referred to, the clergyman and his wife, his gardener and his son, and he (Mr. Tite), composed the entire congregation, whilst the whole population of the valleys and the fishing villages were swarming up to their humble chapel, which had not even a flooring to it. (Loud cries of "Shame.") He (Mr. Tite) thought, therefore, that the great question of civil and religious liberty was involved in the settlement of these grants, and he would act in respect to them upon the principle which he hoped always to be guided by, and which alone would carry them through honestly—the greatest happiness to the greatest number. ("Hear," and loud cheers.)

A show of hands was then taken, when an immense majority was held up for Mr. Tite, and the Mayor declared, amidst loud cheering, that the choice of the electors had fallen upon that gentleman. A poll was then demanded for Mr. Whateley.

The polling took place on Monday. The liberal candidate, Mr. Tite, led up to ten o'clock, when Mr. Tite was in a majority of 52, but half an hour later Mr. Whateley had a majority of 17. This he continued to increase until one o'clock, when he was in a majority of 48. From this time, however, the Conservative position began to decline, until at half-past two there was only a difference of one vote. Mr. Tite then took the lead, and at three o'clock was 28 a-head, which he increased to 48 in the next half-hour, and at four o'clock—the close of the poll—was in a majority of 50. He addressed an immense crowd who had assembled outside the Liberal Association Rooms, thanking them for their support, and declaring that in his person the cause of administrative reform had gained a great triumph.

At the close of the poll the numbers were:—

Tite ..... 1,179  
Whateley ..... 1,129

Majority ..... 50

#### CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The Committee of the Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment have issued their Report for the year terminating with the 31st of March, 1855. It appears that, during that period, Mr. Dymond, the secretary to the society, has addressed public meetings at Norwich, Hertford, Boston, Louth, Lincoln, Wisbeach, Lynn, Spalding, Peterborough, Hereford, Worcester, Droitwich, Walsall, Birmingham, Bristol, Bath, and Carlisle. These meetings, notwithstanding that other absorbing topics have lately engrossed public attention, have been mostly well attended, and motions in favour of the abolition of capital punishment have been carried by large majorities. The committee, in their report, notice the liberality and fairness with which the Press has reported these meetings, and tender their thanks to their numerous correspondents for the zeal and intelligence they have displayed in investigating cases of capital conviction which have occurred during the year. From the means they possess of gauging public sentiment upon this question, and especially from the difficulty experienced by the Crown in obtaining the conviction of parties indicted for murder, the committee anticipate that, ere long, the

alteration of the law which they advocate, will be effected. The committee invite applications from localities desirous of the aid of the secretary at public meetings held for the discussion of the question. In conclusion, the committee earnestly appeal to the public for pecuniary support, their operations having nearly exhausted the funds at their disposal. It is probable that Mr. Ewart, M.P., will soon call the attention of the House of Commons to the subject of the total abolition of death-punishment, which he has long consistently advocated. A considerable amount of support has been promised by honourable members, in the event of Mr. Ewart's motion being brought before the notice of the House. The offices of the society are at No. 5, Bishopsgate-street Without, London.

#### Postscript.

##### YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

###### THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

The adjourned debate on Sir F. Baring's resolution was resumed.

Mr. COBDEN argued that England would have done better if she had held aloof from the struggle as prosecuted on land, contenting herself with a judicious employment of her naval power. The British Ministry, he said, had acted ignorantly and blindly, undertaking more than could be performed, and committing the army they despatched to the certainty of disasters from a blind subservience to popular clamour. The following are detached extracts from his speech. Speaking of the speech of Sir W. Molesworth, he said:—

I say this deliberately, and my right honourable friend cannot contradict me—(hear, hear)—that never was a speech made by any member of this House so utterly at variance with all his previous declarations of opinions as that delivered last night by my right honourable friend the member for Southwark. The right honourable gentleman will remember the *jeu d'esprit* of Moore, which illustrates the position of the Whigs by a reference to a certain Irishman who went to the West Indies, and who, on meeting with a number of blacks who spoke tolerably bad English, and whom he mistook therefore for countrymen of his own, said to them, "What, black and curly already?" ("Hear," and laughter.) We have often seen metamorphoses on the Treasury benches; we have seen in very many cases the colour change and the hair grow curly in a very short time; but never have we seen colour change so suddenly into so complete and deep a jet-black—never hair become so stiff and curly as in the case of the right honourable member for Southwark. (Roars of laughter.)

Adverting to the sixth article of the protocol relative to the Principalities, he said:—

And what is the conclusion? I blush when I read it. Here it is—"On its side, the Sublime Porte engages not to tolerate in the Principalities foreigners, such as are just described; nor to allow the local inhabitants to meddle with matters dangerous to the tranquillity of their own country or the neighbouring States." And this is signed by a Russell! (Hear, hear.) The name of John Russell stands at the foot of these protocols as a party in preventing the inhabitants of those countries from meddling with their own local matters, if in the opinion of the Powers it should be considered dangerous to the tranquillity of their own country. (Hear, hear.) Mark, how changed is the child and champion of revolution when he breathes the air of Vienna! (Loud cheers.)

He denounced the weakness of the Government:—

From time to time they change their tone and their arguments to suit the Press and the feeling of the people out of doors. And so obvious is the alteration which a few leading articles produce, that it might be supposed if the same thing happened in some other country, amongst a people of less discernment than ourselves, the Cabinet secrets oozed out and were communicated to the newspapers perhaps by some lady friend—that the wife possibly of some Cabinet Minister drew from her husband and divulged to the wife of the editor of some leading journal the fact that there were two parties in the Cabinet—a war party and a peace party, and that the peace party, which was the weaker, required to be whipped into submission. (Hear, hear.) So completely have we seen the change in the tone of the Government accord with the altered tone of the leading articles of the newspapers from day to day that the case I have imagined to have taken place in another country might almost be supposed to have happened here. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

As to our treatment of Prussia, he said, that really the way in which the newspapers bullied that Power could only be compared to the conduct of a man who drove a dog on to attack a wolf. (Hear, hear.) What were they now carrying on the war for?—

We were, then, now carrying on the war with a determination to take Sebastopol; at least, so he gathered from the statement of the noble lord. He did not know whether it was too late to speak of it; but he would ask if it was worth while to spend our treasure and shed our blood like water to take Sebastopol, if we took it at all, if we accompanied its capture with the carrying out of the policy of the Government, as laid down in their declaration, that under no circumstances were we to take any territory from Russia. It seemed, then, that we were fighting for no purpose but to knock about the ears of our brave men a certain quantity of stone and mortar, and to destroy certain mounds of earth and fortifications to which we could point as having been destroyed by us. But how long would they remain so? Why, Russia would come to some banking-house in London, and in three years they would be all built up more strongly than ever.

Why had Russia the preponderance in the Black Sea?

Because she possessed on its shores fertile provinces, rich and prosperous harbours, and a large and increasing commerce. He (Mr. Cobden) was speaking lately to a gentleman who knew those countries well, and who was engaged in the largest commercial transactions there, and he said that in no part of the United States of America had there been

such rapid progress in wealth and interior production since the repeal of our corn laws as had taken place in those Russian provinces. It was estimated that in the year before last Russia had exported five millions of quarters of grain of all kinds, and if things went on in the same proportion in the next five years it was estimated that she would export twenty millions of grain of all kinds. He admitted that it was only a youthful barbarism which was developing itself into something better, but so long as such vast produce was going into the Black Sea, and Russia had no other neighbour but Turkey, a decayed and unimproving empire, all the Powers of the earth could not take away the preponderance in the Black Sea from her, because it was inherent in the nature of things.

Mr. COBDEN asserted that it was our Government that stood in the way of the conclusion of peace.

Now, his honourable friend (Mr. Bright) and himself had had it communicated to them on good authority that the French Government had stated to ours that they were willing to accept of either alternative of the terms published in the last protocols. He was not talking of the proceedings of a secret conclave. They all knew of what was called a meeting of the supporters of the noble lord in Downing-street. On that occasion, when the noble lord said that they were about to enter on a confidential conversation, and that no representatives of the papers were present, his honourable friend asked if it was true that an intimation had been made by the French Government to ours that they were willing to accept terms different from those offered by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and that there had been a refusal to accede to them on the part of our Government. The noble lord refused to answer the question, although he was much pressed. He (Mr. Cobden) pressed him to give an answer, and he told the noble lord distinctly that if he would give an answer, and say no, that he could treat all that took place there as confidential, but that if the noble lord allowed him to go out of the room without an answer, looking to the sources of the information he had received, he would not make any secret of what passed on that occasion. The state of things was very serious. We had contrived to detach Germany and Austria from us; there was no hope of their joining us; that was decided—there was no one now to help us. What would our fate be if, by and bye, it was proved that England was the cause of the recommencement of the war, and that she had acted contrary to the inclination of the French Government and the French people? That might lead to the very opposite of all we hoped from the union of the two peoples—it might lead to their estrangement.

He warned the House and Government against encouraging the war spirit of the people:—

It was his (Mr. Cobden's) firm belief that we had entered upon a task the greatest, the most difficult, and arduous that a nation ever undertook, and that we should have to put forth more than twice the energies we had put forth, and send more than twice the men we had sent, and spend more than twice the money we had spent in one year, before we could succeed in our object. Then, ought not the House of Commons to tell the people of this country this fairly, and subdue rather than encourage their exaggerated anticipations? What might the next event be? Suppose we got accounts from the Crimea for which we were not prepared, accounts of the cholera having come upon our camp, as well as the intermittent fever—and who could tell that we should not have the plague, too, living as our soldiers did upon the surface of a vast graveyard. Would it not be wise, therefore, for gentlemen rather to subdue the spirits of the people—not that he would have their courage subdued in a righteous cause—and to let them know fairly what was before them? What he blamed the Government for was this—that they had dealt falsely and treacherously with the people. There would be a heavy reckoning for them in this matter. The noble lord the member for Tiverton in one of his declamatory harangues, said, "The people of this country is my reserve force." What was the noble lord doing now, to apply any reserve force in support of his expedition? (Cheers.) The noble lord the member for the City of London said, "We will have 180,000 or 200,000 men, Englishmen, in our army, and foreign levies to aid them." But now where were they? There had been the same child's play all through, and until the last moment. What he (Mr. Cobden) asked was, that Government should deal more candidly with the public. He had noticed, in the history of great and stirring times, that if ever the mass of the people became cruel and revengeful, and rushed into unreasoning violence against the Government, and against its natural leaders, it was invariably because it believed that it had been betrayed by them.

Mr. COLLIER said he could now understand the cause of the failure of the war hitherto:—

That cause was that we had, until lately, a peace party, a Russian party, in Her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.) The policy of Lord Aberdeen was the result of a conflict of peace and war counsels within the Government. Its result had been a little war, a starved war, a war which was to be paid for by the taxes of the year, a war feebly and ill conducted, a war which, but for the good fortune and extraordinary heroism of our troops, would have been the most disastrous in which this country ever engaged. That influence which had enfeebled the Government at home, and paralysed their operations abroad, was now explained. It was that which made our magnificent Black Sea fleet useless even for blockade; that was the reason why Odessa had been spared, why Kertch had been left so long unvisited, and the Sea of Azoff had not been sounded, and the communications and stores of the Russian army not interfered with until now. All this might be traced to the fact that there were in the Government of Lord Aberdeen a set of gentlemen, doubtless men of principle, of high character and ability, but who seemed to have proposed to themselves to weigh with the utmost accuracy the exact amount of force requisite to effect the particular objects of the war, and carefully to avoid any excess, lest it should have the effect of humiliating Russia.

The temper in which the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) would have the English people was that in which the Athenians were just before the loss of their liberties, when they were disposed to listen to eloquence, and acute hair-splitting arguments, but were without that vigour of action and plain common sense which were necessary to preserve their independence against a barbarous and despotic foe. He (Mr. Collier) thanked God that such was not the temper of the Eng-



ish now, as it had never been that of their fathers. A regiment of Peelite, he could believe, would be able to beat the whole army in verbal disputation, but he doubted whether they could scale the heights of the Alma. (Cheers and laughter.) The Russianising element which had caused the past misfortunes was now removed out of the Cabinet, and already the superior condition and performance of our troops showed the effect of a firmer policy.

Lord H. VANE was anxious to have the objects of the war clearly defined. Sir S. NORTHGOTE defended the recent speech of Mr. Gladstone, many of whose conclusions he adopted, expressing his disapprobation of the warlike amendment proposed by Mr. Lowe. Major BREN advocated a vigorous prosecution of the war. Mr. EWART was willing to leave all details, either of war or negotiation, in the hands of the Executive Government; and declared his intention of voting for the resolution of Sir F. Baring. Mr. VASSANTT spoke in favour of a pacific policy. Mr. F. SOULLY, in a speech of considerable length, argued in favour of an energetic support of the contest with Russia. Mr. CROSSLEY did not believe that the propositions of Russia offered the prospect of an honourable or permanent peace. Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE offered many strictures upon the speech of Mr. Gladstone, whom he characterised as an auxiliary of the Russian Emperor.

Sir J. GRAHAM, advertent to personal topics, declared that while in office he had administered his departments with all practicable energy, and then proceeded to justify his own conduct in having concurred in the declaration of war with the pacific sentiments he had more recently expressed. The following are the most important passages in his speech:—

It is admitted on all hands that the interests of England in this matter are remote and contingent, while those of Austria are direct and immediate. She has a deeper interest than either France or England, and let me observe that the position of Austria at the abrupt close of the negotiations is not that which it was at the commencement. I think that the observations made last night by the honourable baronet the member for Hertfordshire were most judicious with respect to Austria, who, under trying circumstances, has throughout been a faithful friend to England. (A laugh.) She stands on a narrow isthmus between two raging seas, the barbaric fierceness of Russia on the one side, and the high military spirit of the Western Powers on the other, and is therefore entitled to the utmost forbearance from us. I hold that peace is the paramount policy of England, and it is also the paramount policy of Austria, and therefore she is our natural ally. We ought to bear with her infirmity and consider her position, and above all things not to quarrel with her or come to a hasty rupture. (Hear, hear.) I think we are entitled to know what were the proposals that Austria made to England and France at the close of the Conference—(hear)—and regret that the noble lord was not present on the 26th April. I quite agree with the envoys in rejecting the proposition of the *mare apertum*, but I entertain quite another opinion with respect to the proposition of the 26th of April. It was not an ultimatum, but both Count Buol and the French envoy thought that it contained within it elements of adjustment. Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys having given this opinion, proceeded to Paris, as the noble lord proceeded to London, but having had the advantage of discussing the proposition with the Russian envoy. It is rumoured, and the rumour is confirmed by statements in the public papers, that the French envoy was so well satisfied with the last proposition as moulded by Austria that he submitted it to his Government, that the Emperor of the French was not unwilling to accept it, and that its rejection took place through the influence of the English Government. (Hear, hear.)

I believe that an opportunity occurred for its restoration when the proposition of the 26th April was submitted, and I shall regret the latest hour of my life if I find that that opportunity has been wholly lost. I know that the feeling of the people of this country is piqued at the want of military success, and the occurrence of some disasters; but I do not think that all the money we have lost, or the disasters we have suffered, will have been thrown away, should peace be proclaimed to-morrow. I think that England and Russia have both been taught lessons; but I do hope that, if peace is restored, there will be no attempt in this country, too suddenly, to reduce our naval or military establishments. If you mean to defend Turkey, you must cast aside the hope of diminishing your naval and military power, because, when such a weak power calls, in its last extremity, for the assistance of powerful auxiliaries, in proportion to the length of time she depends on such support she becomes more and more dependent upon it, until in the end she cannot exist without it. Therefore, whether you adopt the principle of limitation, or any other expedient, I am of opinion that the maintenance of the independence of Turkey will become day by day more difficult, as Lord Clarendon warned the Turkish Government, when she wished to rush into a war against the advice of France and England, that her independence will become impossible and her ruin inevitable. (Hear, hear.) I believe that the great test of statesmanship in the rising generation will be to make adequate provision for the fall of the Turkish empire in Europe—to take care that Constantinople does not fall on the one side into the hands of Russia, and on the other into the hands of the Western Powers. That, I believe, will be the test of future statesmanship, and that policy cannot be sustained unless the English Minister who upholds it be backed by an adequate force by sea and by land, and, above all, by an adequate reserve. (Cheers.)

Lord J. RUSSELL said the observations made during the debate upon the negotiations, and particularly the remarks of Mr. Cobden, rendered it incumbent upon him to offer some explanations. He accordingly went once more cursorily over the proceedings of the conference, vindicating, as he proceeded, the part he took in them against the criticisms of Mr. Cobden. With reference to the third point, he maintained that the only mode of causing the cessation of the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea was by diminishing her naval force there; and, although it had been said that the plan would be ineffectual, he was of a different opinion, because he believed that, if the

Russian Government began building more ships in the Euxine, the suspicions of Europe would be roused. With respect to the very serious question—namely, if we were forced to continue the war by finding the only terms that would provide a security for the Turkish empire refused, what was now the object of the war? His answer to this question must be a general one, that the object still was the security of Turkey against Russia, and to obtain some material guarantee for the peace of Europe against the aggression of that Power. The particular mode must depend, as it had been already said, upon the events of the war. It would be presumptuous to point out now what other terms of peace we, in conjunction with our Allies, should think it necessary to demand; but this object had been secured even by the abortive negotiations—namely, that Turkey would be considered one of the Powers of Europe, forming part of the system of the balance of power, and that her independence and integrity would be recognised. As to the question before them, it appeared to him far more regular, after the Ministers of the Crown had been enabled to bring down the final records of the Vienna Conference containing the last proposition, together with the declarations of Her Majesty's Ministers upon it, for that House then, with all the papers in its possession, to proceed to address the Sovereign, assuring Her Majesty of its co-operation in the vigorous prosecution of the war. (Hear.)

Mr. ROEBUCK moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord PALMERSTON briefly remarked upon the expediency of bringing the pending discussion to a close.

We shall receive, in the course of a day or two, the protocol of the conference which took place yesterday. We shall then be in a condition to advise Her Majesty to submit to Parliament the papers, which will show the course of the negotiations up to the latest moment, and then Parliament will be in full possession of the materials which will enable it to judge as to the best course for it to adopt. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DISRAELI thought the suggestion unsatisfactory. He thought the House would feel it a duty to continue the debate to its legitimate end—(hear)—and come to a distinct opinion upon this issue—whether the limitation which the noble lord, the plenipotentiary, raised at the congress—a limitation affecting the naval force of Russia in the Black Sea—should be or should not be a *sine qua non* for the settlement of peace between the two countries.

Mr. BRIGHT concurred with Mr. Disraeli.

The question we have been discussing is this—was the Government acting for the true interests of the country in laying down at Vienna, as a *sine qua non*, that a limitation of the Russian Black Sea fleet should be enforced. That is the question—it is one of the highest importance—of most momentous interest—10,000 times more important than the convenience of a Minister or the existence of a Cabinet. I say, I never heard a proposition which so astonished me as that this House, full to overflowing, having for two nights discussed this question, and opinions so various having been started by the most eminent members of the House, the country reading every word uttered with the intensest interest, that now, because the Government is in a sort of *locus pocus*, into which it invites the House to plunge, we are to give up the question until some other time.

After a few words from Mr. LABOUCHERE, Mr. LOWE said:

I am advised to give up my amendment. Why? That the noble lord may move an address for the vigorous prosecution of the war—that is, that the noble lord may get rid of my amendment. (Hear.) Unless I have an assurance from the Government that in any address they may move the question shall be fairly brought under our notice for debate, I shall feel it my duty to persevere.

The debate was then adjourned until Thursday.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord PAMMURE, in reply to Lord ELLENBOROUGH, stated that the delay in organising the Turkish Contingent had arisen from a disinclination to weaken the forces of Omar Pasha, by depriving him of any of his veteran troops. At the same time the Contingent would not be composed entirely of raw levies, because a portion of it would be drawn from old Turkish troops garrisoned in Bulgaria. After some further discussion, in which Lords HARDWICKE, MALMESBURY, and GRANVILLE took part, the matter dropped.

The Earl of CLARENDON, in reply to Lord LYNCHURST, stated that the Vienna Conference had been finally closed.

I am merely speaking from a short extract from a telegraphic despatch, but I believe that the Russian plenipotentiaries wished to know whether they might send the proposal to St. Petersburg. Upon the French and English Ministers being consulted, they said they had no instructions to agree to such a proceeding; and Count Buol then said that, having fulfilled his engagement, which was to find elements of accommodation, and those elements of accommodation having failed, he considered that there was no further use in the Conference being held, and therefore they would be finally closed. (Hear, hear.)

The Newspaper Stamp Bill was read a third time and passed.

Some other business was also despatched, after which their Lordships adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Lord PALMERSTON announced that intelligence had been received from Vienna that the Conference had finally closed.

Sir H. WILLIUGHBY inquired whether the papers which the noble lord proposed to produce would include the proposition alluded to by Count Buol as having been made to the Cabinets of England and France.

Lord PALMERSTON:

I will lay on the table the last communication from Austria, with the answer that was made to it; and the honourable gentleman will then see whether it includes the proposition he refers to. (A laugh.)

In answer to Mr. PEACOCKE, Mr. LAYARD said that

he intended to bring on his motion on Administrative Reform on the very next occasion of going into Committee of Supply. Subsequently Mr. LAYARD asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what night he would fix for the next supply night? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, it was intended to ask the House to go into Committee of Supply on the Miscellaneous Estimates on Thursday night next, after the debate on Scotch education. (Loud laughter.)

Lord Haddo, the eldest son of the Earl of Aberdeen, took the oath and his seat for Aberdeenshire.

On Monday last, Dr. Giles (who, it will be remembered, was convicted at the last Oxford assizes of making a false entry in the marriage register book at Hampton) was discharged from Oxford Castle, under the authority of the Queen's warrant.

The old Servian Chief Kinsanin died at Belgrade on the 26th ult.

The Queen and Prince Albert visited Gore House, Kensington, at ten o'clock yesterday morning, to inspect the works of students in the metropolitan and provincial schools in connexion with the department of Science and Art, Marlborough House; these works, to the number of more than 600, having been sent in competition for prizes, and to exhibit the progress made during the past year.

The *Opinione* of Turin states that the thirty-four monastic orders which are to be suppressed in Piedmont in consequence of the new law, possessed 331 houses, inhabited by 4,543 persons. Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a new note to the Piedmontese Government on the subject.

A difference has arisen between the Papal Government and the little Republic of Saint Marino. The latter refuses to deliver up certain political refugees pursued by the Roman police.

A Circular issued by the Board of Health warns all persons in authority to prepare against the possible return of cholera this summer. It enumerates the general laws against nuisances and the modes of their enforcement, and reminds the authorities also of their powers for the same purposes under local acts.

A despatch dated Galatz, June 1, says,—"There was a great fire last night in the artillery and cavalry stables, close to the ammunition depot. The Austrian garrison succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but 103 horses were burnt." The cholera is said to have appeared in the Austrian army in Galicia.

It is reported upon good authority that the Empress Eugénie is *en route*.

The King of Prussia will proceed to the Rhine provinces on the 8th, accompanied by the Prince of Prussia, and after visiting several Rhenish towns will return to Sans Souci on the 19th. He is in very indifferent health, and has become extremely stout, and anything but firm and healthy in flesh—proof of which is to be seen in the length of time that the wound which he got on his foot and his cheek on two different occasions, while walking in the garden at Charlottenburg, took to heal.

VIENNA, Monday.—A final sitting of the Conference was held to-day, and the negotiations have been formally terminated.

A letter from Turin states that the veteran General Pepe is dangerously ill, to the great grief of the Liberal Italian party of all shades. General Pepe is seventy-two years of age.

#### THE BALTIC FLEET.

The whole of the fleet, with the exception of the Ajax, left the island of Nargen on Saturday, the 26th ult., and, after two days' cruise, anchored again about sixteen miles below Cronstadt. The general state of health in the fleet continues to be satisfactory; during the last ten days there has only been one fresh case of smallpox. The patients in the hospitals on Faro Island also appear to be progressing favourably; about twenty are so far recovered as to be able to rejoin their respective ships; only four cases have as yet terminated fatally.

The Orion, Captain Erskine, was sent up on the 29th to reconnoitre Cronstadt. He was able to count six line of battle ships completely rigged, six others dismantled, and fourteen or fifteen frigates and steamers in progress of completion. The weather has been generally fine, with the thermometer ranging between 45 deg. and 65 deg., and gentle breezes, mostly from the south-east and south-west. Exercise of every description, from the booming of the great guns and the roar of rockets as they rush through the air, down to the popping of Colt's revolvers, is continually going on.

The Amphion had returned from reconnoitring the Aland Islands. During the winter, the Russian police came over there from Abo, and have sent many of the inhabitants, who had been reported to them for trafficking with us last year, to Siberia; others had been flogged; and the people in the little village of Dagerby were nearly famished during the winter. The police would not allow them to buy provisions at the public stores, for having sold us milk, eggs, &c.

The Magicienne and Berlin had captured in Biorka Bay four large boats, of about sixty tons each, laden with provisions, &c., belonging to the Government.

The Russians are reported to consider that Revel is the most likely place to be attacked by the fleets of England and France. Revel, according to an opinion stated to have been given last year by General Jones, is deemed even stronger than Swenborg.

#### CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, June 6.

Notwithstanding the fine weather, the trade has assumed a very firm appearance for all articles.

Arrivals this week.—Wheat, English, 1,010 qrs; foreign 11,050 qrs. Barley, English, 120 qrs; foreign, 2,520 qrs. Oats, English, 140 qrs; Irish, 1,420 qrs; foreign, 5,540 qrs. Flour English, 340 qrs; Irish —; foreign, 7,450 sacks, 150 barrels.



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Covers for binding the *Nonconformist*, price 3s. each, and Portfolios for filing the current volume, price 4s. each, may be had at the Publishing-office, or through any bookseller or agent.

## NEWSPAPER STAMP RETURNS FOR 1854.

From the Parliamentary return of the circulation of newspapers in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, during the year 1854, we extract particulars of stamps issued to the following London journals:—

<i>Nonconformist</i>	161,500
<i>Watchman</i>	160,000
<i>British Banner</i>	158,807
<i>Spectator</i>	142,000
<i>Wesleyan Times</i>	126,000
<i>Leader</i>	109,000
<i>John Bull</i>	93,924
<i>Britannia</i>	91,000
<i>Atlas</i>	83,250
<i>Christian Times</i>	64,042
<i>Patriot</i>	122,658
<i>Inquirer</i>	45,500

## PASSING OF THE NEWSPAPER STAMP BILL.

The Newspaper Stamp Bill was read a third time and passed in the House of Lords last night. As it is to come into operation as soon as the Royal Assent has been given, the use of the penny stamp upon newspapers will, in a few days, be optional. In our next Number we will state in detail the arrangements we propose consequent upon the change of the law, so as to give our subscribers the full benefit of the alteration.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1855.

## SUMMARY.

THE House of Commons finds itself in the position of a lady who must say "Aye" or "Nay" to a proposal, the reply to which she would rather procrastinate. Honourable members are reluctant to divide on a question which so seriously involves the future war policy of the Government. The Vienna Conference having been formally dissolved on Monday, the responsibility of further proceedings is thrown back upon the Cabinets of Paris and London, whose decision will be greatly influenced, if not determined, by any vote to which the House of Commons may come on Mr. Lowe's amendment, as to whether the limitation of the Russian naval force in the Black Sea is a proper condition of peace. The two nights' debate has resulted in a further adjournment till to-morrow, which Mr. Bright thinks will not be concluded till Friday. Meanwhile, further diplomatic papers are to be forthwith produced, and are expected to include the last proposition of Austria. From the tone of Lord Palmerston last night, it would seem that Government is not unwilling that the whole of their late diplomatic proceedings should be made known, with a view to their own vindication. Possibly, the production of these papers may rescue the House from the chaos into which it has fallen, and enable it to take some definite action on the various amendments now before it. The two facts which stand out in these debates are, the complete identification of the Peelite section of the late Government with a policy which aims at an early peace on easy terms for Russia, and the failure of Count Buol's last proposition, in consequence of the adverse views of the British Government, although the Emperor of the French was not unwilling to accept it. Before the Vienna Conference closed, Austria, it seems, made a new proposition. Prince Gortschakoff asked if he might send it to St. Petersburg, but the French and English Ministers replied that they were not authorised to agree to such a step.

The further successes of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff, though obtained without bloodshed, promise to exert a material influence on the campaign in the Crimea. There is no doubt that the Russian relieving army has been mainly provisioned from this district, and that the destruction in four days of immense supplies, and 240 vessels employed in transporting them, must tell seriously upon the issue of the struggle. That the coasts of this inland sea should have fallen into our hands without a struggle, indicates that the means of resistance possessed by Russia are very limited. The

important fortress of Soudjik Kaleh, on the Circassian coast, has been also evacuated, the works burnt, and no less than sixty guns and six mortars spiked or abandoned. Thus Russia has now but one fortified position on the east coast of the Black Sea; and though Anapa may be sufficiently strong to resist any sudden attack, and can only be taken by a regular siege, the main avenue of communication between Southern Russia and the Caucasus is cut off, the operations of her general in Georgia impeded, and opportunity afforded for the Turkish army at Kars to be re-organised. It is also to be borne in mind that the expedition to the Sea of Azoff was not exclusively naval. With some 20,000 men under his command, and well equipped for the field, it is probable Sir G. Brown may be enabled to follow the retreating garrisons of Kerch and Yenikalé, or advance toward Arabat on the land side, destroy the road by which the army receives reinforcements, and thus close up one avenue to the Crimea. In a few days we shall probably be enabled to form some definite notion of the plans of the Allies, of which this expedition is evidently but a portion.

The Administrative Reformers have gained a first success at the hustings. The electors of Bath have preferred Mr. Tite to Mr. Whateley by a majority of fifty. That the Conservative candidate polled less votes than at a preceding election, and the Liberal less votes than his predecessor, Mr. Phinn, would suggest an absence of enthusiasm. The contest was, nevertheless, excited and severe. The half-hour returns indicate an instructive difference in the social position of the respective parties—the poorer voters, operatives and clerks, voting early, and giving the Liberal a good start; the genteel classes overcoming this majority by mid-day; and the scale again turning by the exertions of the Reformers in bringing up sluggish friends. Mr. Tite probably suffered, in popularity and support, from his disclaimer of hostility to the present Government—while his opponent justly urged the equal guilt of Lord Palmerston and Lord Aberdeen. Nor could the Radical electors be satisfied with his halting on the suffrage question. On the whole, however, Bath has done well in sending to Parliament the representative of a new political party.

To that party, Lord Goderich has given his adhesion, in an able speech delivered to his constituents at Huddersfield; urging it upon them, with courageous faithfulness, that independent representatives and efficient administrators are impossible while electors clamour for places and favours. In Marylebone, an attempt to form an association for co-operation with the London Tavern Committee, has been defeated; a borough meeting in the Vestry Hall of St. Pancras, being equally divided between administrative reform with and without manhood suffrage. It is incumbent on the promoters of such meeting to prevent these mortifying non-results. However necessarily restricted may be the objects of the central body, there is no reason why local movements should not reflect the whole breadth of local public opinion. A Drury-lane gathering, announced for Wednesday next, is a bold appeal to the metropolis; perhaps, we should rather say, an imposing proof of strength, since the admission is to be by members' tickets only.

A double Crystal Palace fête,—horticultural on Saturday, musical on Monday,—is an event even in the political world; since statesmen postpone a Cabinet Council to the examination of beds of rare geraniums, and the London world is unconsoled by Circassian conquests for Alboni's catarrh. It is certainly a blended triumph of nature and art to draw twelve or twenty thousand people along dusty roads, or in hot and tedious railway trains, into one edifice,—resplendent with beauty that owes nothing to the pencil or the chisel, or vocal with artistic song; and to send them away well pleased, though all the flowers could not get prizes, and every musical enthusiast could not hear the singers. To the fountains, at least, no such disability attaches. They were punctual in their performance, inconceivable in their effect. The question now is, How most thoroughly to popularise these various sources of enjoyment, each exquisite of its kind? We hope, in the first place, that the people will not again be deprived of their shilling Monday; and turned back from the station doors on that most dismal of pursuits, an extempore holiday—secondly, that we may have English music in the place of Italian;—and thirdly, that some especial notification be made of the new hall in the Alhambra Court; compared with which nothing yet seen at Sydenham or elsewhere, deserves the jaded appellation of Oriental or fairy-land: the architect must have dreamed the design and crystallised the vision.

The Carlist insurrection in Spain is not absolutely at an end; but is in force only in the Maestrazzo. Extraordinary powers have been granted by the Cortes; two of whose members, by the way, have scandalised the whole institution by exchanging blows.

The sort of respect Austria is likely to pay to the religious-tolerance article of the Moldo-Wallachian protectorate, is illustrated by the fact, that one of her own subjects,—an ecclesiastic named Borzinsky, who, after the revocation of the privileges conceded in 1848, migrated to Petershain, and joined the Evangelical Church there,—has been seized at Prosnitz, in Moravia, by police agents, and imprisoned on the pretext of his insanity. Is there not an imperial insanity which is, in another sense, judicial?

## NOTES FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PARLIAMENT, and especially the House of Commons, has been the subject of very frequent and smart animadversion on account of its incurable propensity to talk. There is justice in the censure; for unquestionably, speaking for the mere sake of speaking—speaking at inordinate length—speaking when the speaker has nothing new to say, and no new mode in which to put it—is a very prominent fault in the popular branch of the Legislature. But let it never be forgotten that talking—interchange of opinion—thorough discussion—is one main part of the business and duty of the House. The very designation "Parliament" indicates its chief function—namely, to *talk* over the affairs of the nation. Nor is it by any means to be taken for granted that discussion which does not immediately conduce to legislation is therefore useless. If any fault is to be found with the House of Commons, it is, not that it does not yield enough, but that it yields too much legislative fruit. We question whether its debates do not produce, on the whole, more benefit than its enactments. That perpetual intellectual conflict which goes on in the House of Commons tends to nourish in the people the habit of looking at all important questions on more sides than one—to correct crude notions—to generate a forbearing temper—to give a fair chance to truth—and to ventilate feelings which if pent up in silence would be very apt to turn into sour discontent. Therefore, is the fashion of condemning Parliament for its propensity to talk very shallow and even puerile. Talking is, in fact, one of the most important and necessary means by which it rules the country.

"What an enormous waste of time!" we think we hear many a one exclaim, in reference to the debate which, commenced before the Whitsuntide holidays, was adjourned last night for the third time. But is it really so? We doubt it. Begun in a party spirit, it is gradually working itself clear of everything which can be considered factions. Originally meant to condemn an Administration, it is deepening into an instructive discussion of international policy. Already it has elicited many shades of opinion. Already it has served to dissipate many popular fallacies. Already it has surrounded the Government by an atmosphere of political thought which will, insensibly perhaps, but very materially, modify their future movements. It may be unpleasant, but it is extremely salutary, to be compelled to review one's deeds in the light of other men's criticisms. Ours is not pre-eminently a reflective Cabinet. Their sense of responsibility is not over acute. They are apt enough, as the nation has seen, to its sorrow and shame, to take a leap in the dark. The great political Barnum of the age, Lord Palmerston, is not to be trusted beyond the range of the most scrutinising jealousy. His chief lieutenant, Lord John Russell, so ready to undertake everything, so unfortunate as to fail in most things, is at once too self-reliant, and at the same time too poorly qualified, to be left unchecked in his guidance of a great nation through the vicissitudes of a terrible war. Glad are we, therefore, that, at last, the House of Commons is compelling Ministers to listen to a vast amount of wholesome truth. Glad are we that the people have an opportunity of looking at all sides of this momentous question—and that order has at length some chance of arising out of chaos.

The course of the debate, resumed on Monday last, continued last night, and again adjourned to Thursday, has been different from what the public had generally anticipated. The closing of the Vienna conference, the naval successes in the Sea of Azoff, and the more promising aspect of the campaign in the Crimea, coupled with the decisive rejection of Mr. Disraeli's motion of censure immediately previous to the Whitsuntide recess, induced most persons to calculate that further discussion on the question of peace or war would be supererogatory, and that events must be left to take their own course, at least for the present. And so, indeed, it seemed on the reopening of the debate. The House, it is true, was well attended, and, although Mr. Speaker was not present, being detained by a sprain of his leg which confined him to his house, and Mr. Fitzroy, without any of the paraphernalia of office, occupied his seat, it appeared disposed to resume its duties with becoming gravity. Nevertheless, Mr. Milner Gibson who had moved the adjournment, and to whom it fell, consequently,



to re-commence the discussion, seemed to us to labour under the depressing consciousness that his speech was less in harmony with surrounding circumstances and prevailing feelings, than it would have been, if delivered before the holidays. He was logical, as he always is—the matter of his speech was well worthy of consideration—but over and above the unpopularity of his opinions, his manner indicated that he was struggling against a more disheartening influence—a want of adaptation of his theme to the specialities of the times. And the same cause which tended to embarrass Mr. Gibson, served to embolden and inflame Sir W. Molesworth who followed him. Originally sympathising with the peace party, known to have viewed the war with disapprobation, it was startling to hear him, under the intoxication of recent victories, give expression to sentiments more energetically and madly bellicose than would have become Mr. Layard or Lord John. After he had resumed his seat, the debate flagged and the House thinned. Mr. John McGregor, well informed as he is, and amusing as are his tones and gestures, is almost unequalled in his power of clearing the benches on both sides—a power which Mr. V. Harcourt, Lord Dungarvon, and Mr. Baxter, smart and vivacious though he was, were not able to counteract. Heavily, we may say drearily, dragged on the discussion, under the guidance of Mr. Baillie, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Sir E. Dering, and Lord Elcho. Noisily did it froth and foam under the energetic verbosity of Lord Claude Hamilton; but when Sir E. Bulwer Lytton rose, a chattering House was subdued into silence—a comparatively empty House rapidly filled—and the members, who had been previously scattered in groups, thronged round the orator, that they might catch every sentence. And very well he spoke—warlike, it is true—but with tone, tact, and temper. Swaying his body into most ungainly attitudes, and accompanying all his utterances with violent and awkward gesticulations, he gave expression to some very just reflections, evinced much discrimination of judgment, sprinkled his graver matter with glittering gems of thought, and, on the whole, put the case of the war-party in so statesmanlike a dress, as to elicit warm admiration, even from those whom his arguments failed to convince. He was very loudly cheered on resuming his seat, and with the close of his harangue, closed likewise the interest of the night's debate. The Lord Advocate who succeeded him, although he spoke sensibly and forcibly, could not gain the ear of a House impatient to be gone.

Last night Mr. Cobden opened the discussion, and spoke, in the interests of peace, for two hours. He was listened to with profound attention throughout. His speech, familiar and unstudied enough in its cast of phraseology, was a masterly effort, evidently the result of much inquiry and earnest thought. It was one of the grandest displays of senatorial fidelity to conviction and duty which the House of Commons has witnessed in late times. In parts, it assumed a tone of solemnity which visibly awed the House. He rebuked the Government with all the lofty severity of an ancient seer, and he charged them with a weight of responsibility which must have appalled them. When he had finished, the House very speedily turned itself inside out, leaving the continuance of the debate through the dinner hours to Mr. Collier, Mr. Francis Scully, Mr. J. G. Phillimore, Mr. P. Crossley, and other speakers of lesser note. Soon after nine o'clock, Sir James Graham rose. We wish we could think well of the honourable baronet, for when has got hold of a good cause, no one can handle it more ably than he. Whether his speech was a successful vindication of the policy of going to war at all may be doubted—but he showed that every object for which we went to war had been gained, and that although military success might justify a nation in raising its terms of peace, it could not justify it in changing or enlarging the scope of its warlike policy. Lord John Russell succeeded him in a speech which was not powerful, concluding with a proposition to stop the debate, which was rather indignantly scouted. Mr. Roebuck will resume the discussion to-morrow.

#### THE MORAL OF OUR SUCCESSES.

VICTORY still sits upon the flag we have unfurled in the waters where never war-flag was unfurled before. The squadrons that only on the 24th of last month—just thirteen days since—entered the Straits of Kertch, have penetrated past Yenikalé into the Sea of Azoff; visited Berdiansk, Arabat, and Genitchi, one hundred miles to the west; destroyed all the batteries, arsenals, magazines, and ships of the enemy; and compelled the abandonment of Soujak Kalé, on the Circassian coast,—thus isolating Anapa. These important successes have been marked as well by impunity as by celerity. Not a single loss of life is reported. A Russian bulletin speaks of two of our vessels being obliged to retire; but as it is not

pretended that any serious check has been given, or that aught afloat or in dépôt has escaped our steamers and shells, we may regard the statement as a natural attempt to make bad news a little less unpalatable. Unquestionably, we have had a week of brilliant performances. The late Major Johns commenced, and Major Nicolas has completed, a "Calendar of Victory; or, Record of British Valour and Conquest by Sea and Land on every Day of the Year." Not many such pages as this can be found, we opine, in that remarkable compilation. But now for the moral.

The news comes to hand opportunely. We are yet in the midst.—Mr. Disraeli says, only at the commencement—of a great debate on the prosecution of the war, and on the negotiations for peace. We are discussing, with great ingenuity, heat, and verbosity, what are the objects for which we went to war, how far they have been accomplished, and what we shall add to them. It was proposed to censure Ministers for keeping us in the dark on these little matters,—and just as the proposition had been rejected, there comes this blaze of success to shed an imaginary halo round their heads. The conferences were broken off, because Russia would not consent to the limitation of her Black Sea fleet,—and the argument for and against is paralysed by the news that an important auxiliary of that fleet, the transport service, has been swept off the inner sea to which it had gone for refuge, and burned under the muzzle of protecting batteries. It was asserted,—or at least implied,—even by grave, humane, Christian men, that it is necessary to continue the war, if only for the acquirement of honour to ourselves, and the infliction of humiliation on the enemy; and the demand is answered by a dazzling outburst of military and maritime glory. The event confounds the course of logic, and diverts the stream of oratory. The soldier takes the question out of the mouths of the debaters, and holds it aloft on the point of his victorious sword. But at any moment that sword may be struck down, by a clever or a chance blow—and then, who shall be master of the argument? Clearly, a part of our moral is—the difference committed for arbitration to the fortune of war, is gone for ever from beyond the control of reason: passion and circumstance will keep the settlement between them.

Another portion of the moral is still less flattering to our pride as a reasonable, clever, and energetic people. Seeing that we have gained these great advantages in so few days, and at absolutely no loss, why did we not attempt them much earlier? and have not the reasons of our delay operated yet more disagreeably in other quarters? This was to be a war such as the world had never seen,—a war carried on with a baffling promptitude, an overwhelming energy, and a scientific precision, at once sparing of human life and swift in the accomplishment of political objects. There were to be no obstinate encounters with the bayonet,—no murderous conflicts in the trench or the breach. Sieges were to be carried on at long range, and every assault to be a *coup de main*. The science of strategy and the arts of mechanism were to bend their united force on every point which it might be deemed desirable to subdue. How bitter has been our disillusion! Until within these last fourteen days, everything attempted in the way of bombardment has proved inadequate,—hand to hand conflicts have been numerous and stubborn beyond parallel,—and every success achieved has been so partial, or so hard won, as to entail a loss. It is but in the swamps of the Circassian coast that we have practised that concentration and adaptation of forces,—that celerity and precision of movement,—by which, not only are battles won, but the fate of campaigns decided. Again, therefore, we ask, why have these achievements been reserved to-day? It is in vain to say we were not earlier in force to accomplish them. It is plain that they were of primary importance,—that they were unattempted,—and that the victors are somewhat astonished at their own success. We have been saying long enough that the Russian forces were a huge exaggeration, but we have acted as if we believed what we affected to deny. On every side as yet penetrated, we find—nothing. At the Alma, we overcame every advantage of position, and inflicted a panic by which we had not the sense to profit. At Inkermann, we were caught asleep. Now that we have got into the country, we are astonished at its defencelessness. We have been the victim of an imposition practised by the Russians seventy years ago, on one of their own sovereigns. When Catharine visited the Crimea, Potemkin got up pasteboard villages, and a stage peasantry, all along her route. So now, the cloud of Cossacks that all the winter hovered on our lines, disappears before the first sunshine of success. It is an agreeable disappointment,—but it is not creditable to us that we have been so long in finding out the real resources of Russia in the Crimea, the points at which to cut them off, and the necessity of investing a fortress before assaulting it. The speeches of Kossuth rebuke the

incapacity of our rulers not more by his prediction of our disasters, than by his exposition of the means of success.

There is one other reflection suggested by these successes—namely, the course of action by which alone their advantages can be made permanent. It is once more demonstrated to us that our strength, as a warlike nation, is in our navy—that the army is most effective, and should be chiefly employed, as a supplementary corps of marines. By the descent of a few troops from the decks of our war steamers, upon isolated points, and the swoop of our flotilla upon the shallow waters which have served our enemy as a private ferry, we have done him more injury, and brought to ourselves more renown, than by eight months' siege of a huge fortress. Now that we are about to enclose that fortress with a living wall, we may, for the first time, reckon with confidence on its capture. But if we have a grain of wisdom,—if we are vulnerable to the goadings of experience, and careful to preserve the laurels so dearly won,—we shall transport our red-coated braves to no more such fields. Sebastopol dismantled, and the entire Euxine in blockade, let us await the appearance of the enemy on some new field, or his assent to such terms as a chastened sense of right and might shall prompt us to offer. Of "glory" we shall have got our fill—let us give to the world the enduring felicity of peace.

#### THE LIMITATION OF LIMITED LIABILITY.

MR. BOUVIERE, as Vice-President of the Board of Trade, has redeemed the pledge of his predecessor, Mr. Cardwell, by introducing a measure for limiting the liability of members of commercial companies and partnerships. The Ministerial proposal is contained in two bills—one applying to the former description of adventure; the other to the latter. Companies protected by the act must be—not insurance companies; nor companies having less than twenty-five shareholders, a nominal capital of 20,000*l.*, divided into shares of 25*l.*, and a paid-up capital of twenty per cent.; and on registering under the act, must use the word "limited" as the last word of their name, and make it prominent in all their announcements. Private partnerships may consist of any number of members less than twenty-five, holding shares non-transferable without the consent of the other partners. Members of these partnerships—or lenders to individuals, partners, or companies, upon the principle of repayment from profits—shall be held liable for only the sum lent, or invested, on condition of registering the sum advanced, with the amount of profits or interest payable thereon;—but, in the event of the borrower, partnership, or company, becoming insolvent, the lender shall receive neither interest nor principal until the claims of other creditors have been satisfied; and may be called upon to refund whatever payments he may have received within the year preceding. Persons employed by any person, partnership, or company, may, however, receive, in addition to or lieu of wages, a portion of the employer's profits, without being liable for the debts, and without registration.

Our readers know with what eager anticipation we have looked for the legal recognition of the principle of limited liability—how often and earnestly we have urged its justice—how carefully we have considered the objections to its adoption. They will judge, then, of our disappointment—or rather, of our vexation—at finding that the satisfactory provision of these two bills, professing to embody and carry out the principle in question, is that last mentioned in the above abstract. In the event of this Partnership Amendment Bill becoming law, the employee, whose intelligence and zeal contribute to the success of a business or enterprise, may receive a portion of the fruits of success, without being rendered thereby liable to the loss of all his means, as well as of his employment, by the want of success. The importance of this concession can only be made sufficiently plain, by considering as ironical the language of its announcement. There can hardly be a severer satire on our social system and commercial code, than the statement of the fact as it now is. In proportion to the hardship and absurdity of the legal decision constituting this liability, is the tribute to justice, and the boon to industry, involved in the proposed enactment.

There is also a considerable concession to common sense and commercial prosperity, in the clause relating to investments by loans. An inventor, a clever manager, a man of talent in any vocation, may now see his way to a chance of relieving his impecuniosity without absolutely selling the child of his brain, or the cunning of his fingers. He will have no longer to dread the answer, hitherto so mournfully monotonous, to his application for pecuniary help on the share-and-share-alike principle.—"You may let me in for many times the amount of what I lend you." He may,—if he can,—find a capitalist willing to record in a book,



open to public inspection, not only what he lends, but how it is to be repaid and at what interest; and willing to lose the whole of his principal, in addition to the expected interest. But the borrower's prospects would have been very much brightened if the lender were assured of getting as much in the pound as other creditors;—of not being called upon to sacrifice the whole of his investment, and even to refund the profits and principal received in the last year of the adventure;—and of not being required to register (perhaps publish) the exact terms of his contract. The recent repeal of the usury law makes these provisions the more ineffectual for good,—not to say, casts suspicions upon the good faith of the whole; since the lender has only to exact what amount of interest he likes, in order to escape the necessity of negotiation, and to come in for principal and interest with other creditors. It looks very much as if it were determined to deliver up the poor man, with his model machine, his practised hand, or his scheming brain, into the hands of the harpies who deduct half of all their loans by anticipation, and imprison you for the whole;—and to do this under pretence of loosing him from existing restrictions on his natural ability to make friends with the rich.

But the worst, because the most disappointing and unreasonable, portion of the Ministerial scheme, is that limiting to companies whose shares are not less than 25*l.* each, and whose capital not less than 20,000*l.*, the protection especially desirable for smaller enterprises. The men who can afford to put down their thousand each can also usually afford to get a Board of Trade charter, or so to guard their operations as to prevent boundless loss. It is the industrious and thrifty, with their few sovereigns lying in the unfruitful seclusion of the savings-bank, or on the rotatory table of the benefit or friendly society, who have agitated for limited liability, set their hearts upon getting it, and hold in the breath of enterprise until it is conceded. It is the social reformer—smitten with the obvious but incalculable evils of competition; sighing over the hopeless poverty of the hireling masses; grieved and humbled that flesh and blood, intelligence and character, have no higher consideration in the market than bags of grain or bales of cotton—it is he who has advocated this change of law in Parliament and the press; exhorted the people to wait for and work up to it; used the assurance of its coming to stop the mouths of fierce declaimers, and soothe the chafed soul of fettered industry. And what is the reward of all this hope and toil? Why, a bill that increases the power of the capitalist, by opening new fields for his investments, while it leaves the labourer incompetent as ever to club his savings with those of his fellows. Co-operative associations are a theme of praise with the highest authorities in political science,—objects of much confidence to philanthropists of every party. The expected change in the law was to set a-going this machinery in every part of industrious England, and on a scale hitherto untried. A paternal Government introduces in a representative assembly, in pursuance of a promise that had no limitation, this flagrantly one-sided, ineffectual, and even hostile measure,—“keeps the word of promise to the ear, and breaks it to the hope.”

#### MR. GOUGH, THE TEMPERANCE ORATOR.

In consequence of Mr. Gough's intended return to the United States, the Scottish Temperance League have just held a farewell *soirée*, at which a splendid portrait of her husband was presented to Mr. Gough. In the course of the evening, Mr. McGavin read an address recording the fact, that by the labours of Mr. Gough, the temperance enterprise had been lifted into an importance which a long period of ordinary advocacy could never have secured for it. Mr. Gough, in responding, said, “Words could not express his feelings. From his heart he thanked Mr. McGavin, and all the members of the League.” He said: “I have travelled in America by railway 120,000 miles, and by steamers 1,800 miles, without the slightest injury, and I believe in the minute providence of God. I intend leaving soon for America, not to retire, but to rest, for spiritually, physically, and mentally I need it, hoping to return in three years, and remain five years to help you in this mighty conflict. When such learned men as Dr. Joseph Brown and Rev. Mr. Arnot spoke as they did of me, I asked myself, Who am I? When I look back on the John Gough of 1842, whose limbs quivered, and hair stood upright with fear of the horrid end before him, who was crushed with self-loathing, with desire, but no hope, ambition but no expectation, and look now on the John Gough of 1855, I almost doubt my personal identity; but I got a severe cut in my hand when a boy, and the scar is there, and on my cheek is a mole; my mother used to say that by it, if Johnny were lost, she would know him. Mary and me are one; God only knows what she has done for the cause; while I have been speaking in public, she has been praying for me in secret. I thank you for your courtesy—I thank you for your sympathy. God bless you, and throw the mantle of His peace over you, and save all dear to you from the curse of drunkenness.”

## THE WAR.

### FURTHER SUCCESSES IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

In our last number, we announced that on the 25th, the allied expedition occupied Kertch and Yenikalé. Since then, there has been a succession of telegraphic reports describing the progress of the expedition. The *Moniteur* further publishes the following despatch from Vice-Admiral Bruat:—

STRAITS OF KERTCH, May 29.

Commander Lesaigues, of the *Lucifer*, and his colleague, Captain Lyons, of the *Miranda*, announced that, on the 26th of May, the allied flotilla sent into the Sea of Azoff having appeared before Berdiansk, the enemy set fire to four of their steamers, and to large storehouses. On the following day the Bay of Arabat was visited, but no vessel was seen. The allied flotilla exchanged a brisk cannonade with the forts, and one of its shells blew up a powder magazine. In three days 106 merchantmen have been destroyed by the cruisers of the Allies. The Russians have only one small vessel of 30-horse power left in the Sea of Azoff.

Letters received from Sir George Brown and Sir E. Lyons of the 29th announce the destruction by the enemy of four Russian war steamers and large depôts of corn. The allied ships have succeeded in blowing up a magazine at Arabat, and in destroying about 100 merchantmen. Only one steam-ship of the enemy remains in the Sea of Azoff.

Intelligence has been received at the Admiralty from Sir E. Lyons, at Kertch, dated the 31st May, to the effect that the squadron in the Sea of Azoff has appeared before Genitchi, landed a body of seamen and marines, and, after driving the Russian force from the place, has destroyed all the depôts and vessels laden with corn and supplies for the Russian army. One man only was wounded.

Since entering the Sea of Azoff, four steamers of war and 240 vessels employed in conveying supplies to the Russian army in the Crimea and six millions of rations of corn and flour destined for the Russian army at Sebastopol, have been destroyed.

A further despatch received from Lord Raglan is to the following effect:—

SEBASTOPOL, June 3, 1855.

News from Kertch of the 2nd inst.; everything is going on satisfactorily. Captain Moore had arrived from Circassia, with the intelligence that Soujak Kali was evacuated on the 28th May. The Russians had burnt the principal buildings, and abandoned sixty guns and six mortars, having first rendered them unserviceable.

In communicating the same intelligence, Sir Edmund Lyons adds: The enemy appears to be concentrating at Anapa, and to be strengthening his works there. The Fort on the road between Soujak Kali and Anapa is also evacuated.

The *Moniteur*, of yesterday, announces that the Minister of War has received the following despatch from General Pellissier:—

CRIMEA, June 2, ten p.m.

Advices from Kertch, dated the 31st May, announce that, on the refusal of the military authorities of Genitchi, situated on the northern extremity of the tongue of land of Arabat, to give up the Government stores and ninety vessels laden with provisions for the Russian army in the Crimea, the squadron, under the orders of Captain Lyons, bombarded the place, drove out the troops, and destroyed all the stores.

The enemy has thus lost, in four days, an immense quantity of provisions, four war steamers, and 240 vessels, employed exclusively in provisioning the troops in the Crimea.

General Gortschakoff says (from Sebastopol, June 1), “The allied troops burnt our transports and stores at Berdiansk. On the 29th of May, they cannonaded Genitchi, and burnt the depôt and stores therein. We obliged two of the enemy's vessels to retire. On the 30th, nothing further was attempted against Genitchi.”

### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM THE CAMP.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following despatch from General Pellissier to the Minister of War:—

CRIMEA, June 1, 10 p.m.

We have sprung two mines in front of the Flagstaff Bastion; the second explosion did considerable damage to the enemy.

In the ravine of Careening Bay in advance of our works our engineers discovered a transverse line of twenty-four cubic cases filled with gunpowder, each forty centimetres thick in the inside, placed at equal distances, and buried just beneath the sod; each case containing one-fiftieth of a kilogramme of powder, is covered with a fulminating apparatus, which would explode by the simple pressure of the foot. These cases have been taken up by our engineers.

Prince Gortschakoff reports by telegraph that on the 26th his outposts were in possession of the right bank of the Tchernaya.

A private despatch, also from Varna, states that the Allies are in possession of Tchorgoun, on the right bank of the river. Two Russian batteries and several battalions, detached from the north of Sebastopol, were advanced upon the Khutor Mackenzie road to support the retiring force. It was reported that the main body of the allied army, that is to say, 45,000 French, 25,000 Turks, 20,000 English, and 10,000 Bardinians, were to advance in the direction of Inkermann, and give battle to the Russians.

### FURTHER SUCCESSES IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

*Galignani's Messenger* gives the following timely information respecting Kertch and Yenikalé:—

What is called the Sea of Azoff is in reality nothing more than a vast pond or gulf, noted for its shallowness, and united to the Black Sea by the Strait of Yenikalé. The Sea of Azoff is inaccessible to what would be properly called vessels of war; it is defended on the south by Kertch and Yenikalé, and on the north by Tuganrog and Azoff. It will be now no longer traversed, as it has hitherto been, by a multitude of small vessels, conveying

troops and provisions for Sebastopol, for it is without doubt part of the plan of the allied commanders to send in a number of their own vessels and maintain the command of the whole sea. Kertch is a small town, the chief place of the peninsula of that name. It is remarkable for its commanding position on the Strait of Yenikalé. Its roadstead is fine, and it is celebrated for its fine museum of antiquities, medals, sculpture, &c., found in the neighbourhood. There are several constructions of enormous size near it, which are known by the name of the Houses of the Cyclops. Yenikalé is a small town, but important on account of its citadel, which commands the Strait, and which has always been highly considered by the Russians as a fortress. The distance from Yenikalé to Kertch is about nine miles, across a verdant plain. Kertch is completely built of stone, and the houses are handsome. It contains a population of about 10,000 souls. It was a place of only slight importance when it was ceded by the Porte to Russia, in 1774; but it soon after partly recovered its original splendour, to the detriment of Theodosia, the ancient Caffa. All the commerce carried on at Theodosia was removed by the Russian Government to Kertch, where all vessels bound to the Sea of Azoff were compelled to undergo a quarantine of four days. The larger vessels had their cargoes brought to them in lighters from Tuganrog, or from Kertch, but those of lighter draught of water crossed the bar and loaded at Tuganrog. On their return, they were obliged to transfer half their cargoes at Yenikalé into lighters, and to reship it at Kertch, after having passed over the shallows. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the commerce of Kertch and of the Sea of Azoff rapidly increased, and in 1851 not fewer than 1,000 vessels entered the Sea of Azoff.

### MOVEMENTS IN ASIA AND CIRCASSIA.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Herald* writing on the 24th ult., says:—

The intelligence just received from Circassia is very important. At a military council, held at Batoum on the 2nd inst., the Turkish Commander-in-Chief proposed certain measures, which were unanimously accepted. It appears that the army of Batoum is to march along the coast of Circassia, and, after laying siege to Soujakkalé, to advance against Anapa, and from thence cross over to the Crimea. The head-quarters of the army, consequently, had shifted to Soumakalé, where all the Abaza chiefs between Sotcha and Tchurookson, had already arrived. The mountaineers pledge themselves to furnish a force of 40,000 men, to be actively employed when the army takes the field. The chief men at Soumakalé at present are Mohamed Emin, Sefir, and Behchet Pashas.

General Williams was on the point of completing the fortifications of Erzeroum, and was then to fortify Kars. The Russian troops that were expected at Tiflis had been sent off to the Crimea, and, in consequence, great apprehensions were entertained in Tiflis of an attack by Schamyl and the Turks.

General Mouravieff, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian detached army of the Caucasus, is in great want of reinforcements. To supply their lack he is attempting to raise troops by voluntary enlistment from among the Armenian population. He is at the same time endeavouring to negotiate a suspension of hostilities with Schamyl.

### CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMP.

Letters from the camp come down to May 31st. They contain details of the departure of the expedition to the Sea of Azoff. It consisted of 5,000 English, comprising the flank companies of the Guards (600 men), the 71st, 42nd, and 93rd Highland Regiments, a battalion of Royal Marines, two batteries of Artillery, an efficient staff of Commissariat officers, a portion of the Land Transport Corps, the 4th Royal Irish Dragoons, and the 10th Hussars, and Major Brandling's troop of Royal Horse Artillery. The French force consisted of 10,000 men and sixteen guns. There was also a Turkish corps, 3,000 strong.

Respecting the health of the army, the *Times* correspondent writes:—

The cholera has not made any considerable progress, and the cases which have occurred are considered by the doctors to be only sporadic. We have to lament the loss of Major Norton, of the 88th Regiment, a young and promising officer, who served with his regiment in Bulgaria, and was present with it at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann. On Saturday he was quite well, and attended the sale of Colonel Lawrence's effects, which took place that day, on the departure of that gallant officer for England in bad health. On Saturday night he was seized with cholera, and he died on Sunday morning. The cases of cholera generally occur in the trenches, the heat and nastiness of which are inconceivable. The smell of the precincts of the batteries is overpowering and horrible. The scarcity of water becomes more formidable every day. I understand that the Sanitary Commissioners have enunciated an opinion, formed on scientific geological grounds, that there is no reason to apprehend any want of water; but it is nevertheless true that the watering of the cavalry horses, as I am informed, is now accomplished with difficulty, and that two days ago the watering was not finished till evening, so scanty was the supply.

Diligent preparations were making for a renewed bombardment:—

The amount of shot, shell, powder, and destructive missiles of all kinds stored at our military depôts or actually in the batteries is very great, and it is amply sufficient to enable us to bombard Sebastopol for a fortnight from guns of greater calibre, and placed very much closer to the enemy, than we have yet been able to open upon them. The rumour is that we open fire on the 24th (Thursday next), but that may be a ruse to distract the attention of “gossips and correspondents” from the expedition.

On the same subject the *Daily News* correspondent says:—

Whenever it opens, the fire of this third bombardment will as much exceed that of the second, both in weight and destructive force, as the second exceeded that of the first. Already 200 rounds have been brought up for each gun, and the ground about the railway terminus, which is fast approaching the front, and the gunwharf at Balaklava, are strewn with heaps of shot and shell, ready to be transported to their place of destination.



As to the army of Baidar, it is no more to be regarded, according to all accounts, than last year's snows. It has melted away; and we hear that it has been absorbed altogether, but no one knows how or where.

There is a Russian officer now at head-quarters who belonged to a regiment that was actually told off for a march to India last year. There were several other regiments destined for the same expedition, but they, too, found themselves encamped on the Alma on the 19th September, and on the road to Bakshi-Seral the following evening. The officers had been provided with books relating to India, and had been studying "the manners and customs" of the Hindoos and Mussulmans of the great peninsula.

If I were to be permitted to state my own opinion, I should say that the principal body of the Russian army, under Osten-Sacken, is encamped and huddled among the forests between the Belbeck and the heights to the westward of Mackenzie's Farm.—*Times Correspondent.*

The soldiers in camp call the Sardinians "Sardines packed in English tin."

The Bishop of Gibraltar, on the 16th, consecrated the burial-ground at Scutari, the Ambassador and the Commandant attending. "A double file of soldiers," says the *Times* correspondent, "the clergy, headed by the bishop, a long line of ladies and nurses, moved in solemn procession round the space originally or lately appropriated to the dead. A group of silent and wondering Turks stood near, while the bishop and his chaplain, then under open heaven, in the declining sun, read through the office of the Church. It was a scene not easily to be forgotten."

Mr. Upton, the son of that Mr. Upton who fortified Sebastopol, is about to leave the camp for England. At the taking of Balaklava he remained quietly, and gave himself up as a prisoner to the English. It is a purely nominal thing, as he goes about everywhere, accompanied generally by his three sweetly pretty girls. These little things, who are constantly about, dressed in round straw hats and little pink dresses, with two pet dogs, put one much more in mind of England and home than anything seen out there. A rather amusing anecdote is told of them. They were the other day out for a walk, when a soldier, who did not know them, met them; in astonishment at seeing three prettily-dressed English-looking children, he stopped and asked them who they were, when the eldest replied, with the greatest gravity, "Please, Sir, we're prisoners."

The *Times* correspondent, writing on the 18th May, says: "The weather has been so hot for the last few days, that fears may be reasonably entertained of the results of lengthened marches or extreme exertion in the sun; in the trenches the temperature is stifling and the atmosphere unwholesome. So far as I am aware, the men still wear the same coats and trousers which they had in the winter; nor has there been, to the best of my belief, any issue of summer clothing. The excitement of a march would, however, be very beneficial to the troops, provided they were not overworked, and that they were saved from the outbreak of the terrible maladies which devastated our armies last summer. The possession of the Tchernaya will soon become of consequence to us, were it only for the want of water. I am credibly informed that the rain which fell within the last week is of most unusual occurrence at this time of year, and that such a supply of water is an exceptional circumstance which makes the heart of all the Southern Crimea glad in time of peace, and fills the farmers with joyful gratitude to Heaven. Henceforth, till the month of July, we can expect no rain. There will not be a drop of water from the sky to fill our wells and water-courses for months to come, and the fears I expressed several weeks ago with respect to a scarcity more terrible in its effects to man and beast than famine itself, are becoming more and more reasonable as the fierce hot sun day by day bakes the steppes and ravines of the plateau on which we are encamped. The efforts to bore Artesian wells have not been successful, and I have been informed by Mr. Upton that he penetrated several hundred feet through the solid rock beneath the soil of his farm, and failed to find any trace of water. Much of the water used for culinary purposes is foul, muddy, and ill-smelling. Some of it is tainted with the outpourings of the washtub, and in every runnel dozens of men may be seen these hot days washing themselves and their clothes in the water which may be the base of the camp soup at some greater distance." On the 19th, the same gentleman writes that "the heat continues excessive. At the present moment (eleven o'clock, A.M.) the thermometer is 95 deg. Two deserters came from Sebastopol and were sent up to head-quarters this morning. They are said to have reported that the Russian army is very strong, but that the heat has rendered the town intolerable, and that sickness prevails to an alarming extent."

A soldier saw a man crouching over one of the guns; he asked him what he was doing? The only answer was by a cut with a sword, which took off, luckily, only the tip of his nose. He immediately pinned the man to the gun with his bayonet. He turned out to be a Russian artilleryman, who had managed to spike the gun, which had been either overlooked or so imperfectly done that he had been able to withdraw the nail. Fortunately, the nail with which he spiked the gun is an old rusty iron one, which can be easily got out.

Cheering has been denounced in general orders (excepting in case of a charge), for it is calculated to bring down a fire from the enemy's large guns upon the position whence the cheering proceeds, and the men have been warned against repeating it.

Lieut-General Sir Colin Campbell has, at his own request, been relieved from the duties of Commandant of Balaklava. The military arrangements for the de-

fence of the position will, however, be retained by him, while Colonel Harding will exercise all the general duties connected with the town and neighbouring bazaar of Kadikoi. This bazaar, so rapid has been the growth of wooden and iron structures, might now well assume the title of town, in preference to Balaklava, for it greatly exceeds it in the number of houses and extent of ground covered.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

There are already ninety-six Russian Sisters of Mercy in the Crimea, no less than sixty-five of whom are at Sebastopol alone.

The authorities at Hamburg having imprisoned a British subject for enlisting recruits, the Consul General demands that he be liberated, as belonging to the war steamer *Otter*.

A little girl, Christiana Benson, daughter of the late Mr. Benson of Annan, sent three pair of wristlets to Lord Raglan in December. They were characteristically acknowledged in the following letter. "Before Sebastopol, April 22, 1855. Dear Miss Christiana—I received only last night your little note of the 20th December, forwarding to me three pairs of very nice wristlets. Although the winter is over, and the weather is generally fine, yet occasionally there is a very cold wind, and wristlets are still most acceptable, and add materially to one's comfort. I shall wear those you have so kindly bestowed upon me with the greatest of pleasure; and I shall ever remember with pride and satisfaction the little girl whose feelings of benevolence dictated so useful an offering. Yours very gratefully, Raglan. Miss Christiana Benson, Ecclefechan, Scotland."

The people of Sydney, animated by the news of the battle of Inkermann, assembled in the Theatre, soon after the news arrived, and expressed their sympathy by subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund. One gentleman, "Daniel Cooper," subscribed 1,000*l.* and promised 500*l.* a year till the end of the war. Several of the banks gave 500*l.*, and numbers of persons tendered their 100*l.* In three days the sum collected was 3,500*l.*, and the aggregate subscription was soon little short of 30,000*l.*

"C. R.," through the *Morning Post*, asks, Can any of our railroad contractors make a tunnel through rocky ground, a quarter of a mile in length, fifty yards below the surface? If they can, let some well-known firm send a signed contract to Lord Panmure to that effect, and a few thousand tons of powder will settle the tough question—Sebastopol.

Nothing has been heard of the Emperor's intended visit to the Crimea; but as his Majesty's campaign furniture sent to Constantinople has been brought back to France, it may safely be inferred that the Imperial journey has been abandoned, at least for the present.

We learn from Berne that recruiting for the Anglo-Swiss Legion was proceeding with great success.

The electric telegraph has been carried down to Kamiesch Bay, and thence under the Black Sea to Eupatoria. The Russians, it is said, have carried a telegraph as far as Simferopol; but we cannot ascertain whether it be electric or not.

A capital story is told of a stratagem by which the soundings of the straits leading to Kertch were taken, —an operation so essential to the success of the expedition. "A British naval officer captured a vessel having on board a private carriage belonging to the Russian Governor of Kertch. With this 'material pledge' in his possession, he sent a polite message to the Governor, stating that the English cruiser was unwilling to deprive him of his private property, and would have great pleasure in restoring the carriage to its former owner. The offer was accepted, and the ship's boats entered the Bay of Kertch, with the vehicle on board, sounding as they went. By this means it was ascertained that there was a passage for the small steamers to within a short distance of the coast, and the Governor's carriage made a track for the British fleet."

According to a statement of semi-official character, 182,000 French troops have been sent out to the Crimea and Turkey since the commencement of the war. Of these 120,000 are now available; the remaining number represents, besides the casualties and the deaths by ordinary mortality, the sick and wounded now in hospital.

Letters from Berlin of the 1st inst. state that the successes of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff have made a deep impression there. It is observed that the large proportion of cavalry in the Russian army will cause the stoppage of supplies from the countries of the Don to be felt with a peculiar pressure by the enemy.

By letters from Bombay Dockyard, dated the 30th April, we learn that an important and powerful expedition was ready for the word to proceed to the Persian Gulf and commence the offensive against the Shah of that territory. "We have now," says our letter, "ready to embark, 15,000 men, and only wait for the word 'Go.'" There are eight heavily armed steamships, six smaller ones, ten river boats well-armed, and twelve gunboats. This fleet will be commanded by Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Leeke, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy.

It stated from Brussels that "The King of Sweden has positively refused to take an active part in the war against Russia. He alleges the want of sufficient guarantees as the reason against his rushing into a war of conquest and aggrandisement. The Belgian Government has been more complying. Except in the event of formal opposition on the part of the Chambers, the Belgian Government will furnish a contingent of 20,000 men."

The Rev. Thomas William Onslow Hallward, M.A., of University College, Oxford, curate of Lexden, has (says a local paper) accepted the chaplaincy to the thousand "navvies" who are about proceeding to the Crimea to be employed in the trenches before Sebastopol.

The *Gazette* of Friday contains a despatch from Lord Raglan, dated before Sebastopol, May 19th, enclosing the copy of a letter from Captain Montague, of the Royal Engineers, a prisoner of war, dated "Simferopol, April 28th," which transmits a list of British prisoners who had died there on their road from Sebastopol. The list shows a return of one troop-sergeant-major, one sergeant, and twenty-four men. Some others had died, but the prisoner who furnished the names could not remember the rest. Captain Montague states that he had been given to understand that the sick prisoners in the hospitals had received equal, if not greater attention, than their own soldiers from the authorities, and were constantly receiving presents from visitors. There were five or seven men who would be sent the first opportunity to Odessa, to be forwarded to England, they being incapable of serving again.

An order of the day from General Canrobert, dated May 19, announces the appointment of General Pelissier as Commander-in-Chief. In descending from his high position, General Canrobert tells the troops whom he had lately commanded that he was not about to separate from them; on the contrary, he should have the happiness of more closely sharing in their glorious fatigues and labours in discharging the fresh duties now assigned to him by his Imperial Sovereign. A letter which describes what took place, states that General Canrobert was grand in the noble simplicity with which he transferred his powers to his successor, and that those present at the scene could scarcely contain their emotion. General Canrobert immediately after resumed the command of his division.

A letter received by a commercial house of Marseilles announces that the Russian Government had purchased, on different points of the Sea of Azoff, 500,000 chetwerts, or 650,000 horseloads, of wheat for the supply of its army. The possession of that sea by the Allied forces will consequently deprive the Czar of those provisions, the want of which will be the more severely felt, as the crops in the Crimea are likely to prove this year a complete failure.

There has been a meeting of diplomatists at Constantinople to consider the conduct of the Austrians in the Principalities. It is said that Count Coronini expels from the Principalities every one who is displeasing to Austria, without any regard to nationality or personal rights. The English diplomatists complain, it is said, of the conduct of Prince Stirbey.

Austria, it is said, is reinforcing her garrisons in Lombardy.

The Christians to be newly enrolled in the Turkish army will in the first instance be formed, it is said, into different regiments.

The *Austrian Gazette* states that there is now a telegraphic communication between Sebastopol and Odessa. It is, however, not an electric telegraph, but a semaphore.

"A Hertfordshire Incumbent" writes to the papers, warning our soldiers against the mosquitoes in the Sea of Azoff.

Roschid Pasha is living in retirement at his splendid palace, the late acquisition at Emirghian, on the Bosphorus, and his Vienna mission, it appears, is adjourned *sine die*.

A letter from Odessa of the 24th ult. says: For these last two months our population has lived in daily dread of the approach of an allied squadron. Since the last bombardment, the Government has neglected no precautions for strengthening the place, and enabling it to resist an attack as well as an open town can be expected to do. Including some mortar batteries of great range and calibre, we have not fewer than 140 pieces of artillery mounted for our defence.

#### Foreign and Colonial.

##### RUSSIA.

A despatch from Konigsberg, dated 31st of May, says, that a supplementary ukase has been issued by the Russian Government, which commands all the peasants in the State dominions from 30 to 35 years of age to be included in the levy lately ordered in the seventeen Western Governments.

The *Abeille* of St. Petersburg gives the following version of the language lately used by the Czar at Cronstadt, and which some persons considered peaceful. The words attributed to his Majesty in the above journal appear, on the contrary, rather indicative of war. It says:—On the 9th the town of Cronstadt was honoured by a visit of the Emperor. The inhabitants presented their Sovereign, according to ancient custom, with bread and salt. His Majesty received his subjects with kindness, and concluded his reply to them with the following words:—

Pray to God for the repose of the soul of the late Emperor Nicholas I. He loved you, and so will I. Pray to God. We will not allow Cronstadt to fall into the power of the enemy. With the will of God, peace will return, and then your commerce will again improve.

The *Warsaw Gazette*, in an account of the loss of the Russians in the affair of the 22nd, mentions among the dead the name of General Adlerberg, who commanded the second brigade of the 9th division of infantry.

The Czar Alexander has caused the pamphlet entitled "The Last Hours and Dying Words of the Emperor Nicholas," to be translated into several Oriental languages, and printed at the government press.

The *Post* (Paris correspondent) says it is believed that orders have been sent from St. Petersburg for the Russian forces in the Crimea to retire slowly before the Allies, watching only occasions to attack any detached corps, leaving the garrison of Sebastopol about 50,000 strong, with eight months' provisions.

According to letters from St. Petersburg of the 11th



ult., Russia has profited by the troubles of the Chinese empire to effect an easy extension of her frontiers in Southern Siberia. Means have been found to induce four Mongol Khans, long subject to China, to ask that their lands may be annexed to the Russian empire. Of course this request could not be refused, and the Khanates are now annexed to the Czar's dominions.

As may have been anticipated, the Russians have been far from idle during the last six months, but have endeavoured to make as secure as possible all points liable to be attacked. At Riga, for instance, they have sunk huge masses of rock and immense stones in the channel, so as to render the approach to that place very difficult, if not impossible. The entrance to Revel is also defended by a quantity of large iron spiked piles, driven firmly into the ground, and so arranged that no gunboat whatever, not even one of the smallest, can pass between any two piles without striking. Another not unimportant fact is, that the Russians have succeeded in removing the greater part of their fleet, which was during the whole of last summer shut up in Swaborg, from that place to Cronstadt: the few ships left behind are completely dismantled. It is supposed that this movement was effected after our fleet left the Baltic last year, and before the communication between Swaborg and Cronstadt was completely cut off by the ice. There are also some very strong earthworks erected at Swaborg.

In order, it is supposed, to save expense at this critical period in the fortunes of Russia, the Emperor has suppressed the court of the heir-apparent, and has ordered that it shall be blended with that of the Empress.

That he might root out the habits of corruption existing amongst the public functionaries, the Emperor Nicholas, a little before his death, had ordered that every judgment should be made public, with the names of the offenders. The order was carried into execution on the 4th of May, for the first time. By order of His Majesty, the President of the Tribunal of Arrondissements of Nobles, Goloshechtapoff, Captain Wasil Dolgoff, Councillor Skopinski, and the Secretary Von Nordenstern, are cashiered and excluded for ever from serving His Majesty, for sundry offences, deficits, and irregularities in their accounts.

#### CARLIST INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

A very considerable Carlist movement is taking place in the district of Arragon, and has assumed considerable proportions. The forced loan and the demand for dictatorial power which the Cortes granted last Thursday by an immense majority mark the critical state of Spanish affairs. The Government finds it necessary to bestow extraordinary powers on the local authorities, and place a military force at their disposal. The journals are to be suspended, and such measures adopted as may insure the public tranquillity. There appears to be little doubt of the Cortes supporting the Queen's government, and troops are already on their march to the disturbed districts.

The Carlist cry is "Long live the King! Religion! Death to heretics!" Their place of union is said to be El Campo de Romanos, in the Arragon district. The rebels are composed of some revolted cavalry, priests, and members of the secret Carlist societies, headed by the three brothers Joaquim, Mariano, and Manuel Marco, whose rich and powerful family have been long known for their Carlist sentiments. Joaquim and Manuel had served in the army of General Cabrera. The Señores Marco are the nephews of the late Cardinal Marco, auditor de la Rota, and governor of Rome.

Advices from Madrid of the 30th May state that the insurgents at Caspi and Alcaniz were defeated on the 28th at Valouquiza. The two leaders and a curé were shot. The other provinces are tranquil. A despatch from General Gurtea, dated May 31, announces the total defeat of the Carlist bands in Lower Arragon.

Advices from the frontier of Catalonia state that a conspiracy had just been discovered there, the object of which was to make the Carlists masters of the important fortress of Figueras. Marsal, one of Cabrera's old lieutenants, was concealed in the district of Lampurdan, ready to enter the place.

The Carlist proclamation circulated in Arragon is an inflated document. It recalls the glories of the Old, of Don Juan, the hero of Lepanto, Columbus, Cortes, Pizarro, and the resistance to Napoleon; the latter effected "to the cry of Religion and the King." It goes on to paint the present: "Catholic unity is menaced to death by the toleration of sects; the law of confiscation is sanctioned, and that law takes from the Church its goods, from charitable institutions the patrimony of the poor." The Arragonese are then entreated to turn their eyes on a Prince "illustrious and proscribed." "His religion is that of your ancestors; his throne is that of Saint Ferdinand; his principles and sentiments are summed up in a true love for the people condescended by Providence to his care." The proclamation concludes with the words, "Vive la Religion! Vive le Roi Charles VI."

#### AMERICA.

Some controversy has arisen with respect to the application of the Liquor Law in New York. James W. Gerard, Esq., and Samuel Beardsley, Esq., each in a long and elaborate paper, published in the *New York Journal*, gives a legal opinion that imported liquors may be sold by anybody in any place by the law of the United States, which cannot be made void by an act passed by the legislature of a single state. On the other hand Judge Edmonds had decided that it was competent for the Legislature to prohibit the domestic sale of intoxicating liquors; that the act passed was constitutional and valid, and was applicable to imported liquors after leaving the importers' hands as any other; that the means provided by the law for the enforcement of its enactments

were lawful and valid; and that the duty of enforcing the law was not confined to the officers especially named in it, but was devolved upon all those whose general duty it was to enforce any of the laws of the State against crime. The *Toronto Leader* says that the Governor-General cannot give his consent to the Prohibitory Liquor Bill. His instructions are "to reserve for the signification of the Queen's pleasure every bill of an extraordinary or unusual nature."

The six new steam-frigates building for the United States' Government are reported to be progressing as rapidly as possible.

It was stated in Washington that Mr. R. W. Cameron, of New York, now in this country, has obtained the contract for the conveyance of the English mails from Panama to Australia once a month, at the rate of 7,000*l.* for the trip round. Two first-class ships are to be built in the United States and two in England for the use of the line.

Mr. Thomas R. Whitney, member of Congress from New York, and said to be a leading man among the Know-nothings, had addressed a letter to Mr. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, rebuking him for his assertion that the Know-nothing party at the north were Free-soilers and Abolitionists, and asserting it is perfectly neutral on the question of slavery.

An affecting incident had occurred at Cincinnati. Elijah Williams, a rice planter, of Barnesville, South Carolina, arrived in the city with eight negroes, one of whom was his wife, six his children, and the other his wife's mother. The object of his visit was to manumit the whole and settle them on his estate. Just, however, as he stepped from the steam-boat into a carriage, he fell dead. The negroes having been taken into the State, are free under the laws. Mr. Williams had previously willed the whole of his estates to the negroes.

The Rev. Thorne [Theodore?] Parker, of Boston, had addressed a large audience in the Odd Fellows' Hall, in the slave holding State of Wilmington, Delaware, on the subject of slavery, and been complimented by a vote of thanks.

The *New York Daily Times*, under a head "The Kansas Difficulties," publishes the following:—

George S. Park, late of the *Parkville Luminary*, publishes a long letter in the *St. Louis Democrat*, in which he says that Stringfellow and Atchison have organized a secret association which are sworn to turn out and fight when called upon to do so, and which is to be governed by the following rules:—All belonging to it are to share in the damages according to any member when proscribed, even at the price of disunion. All are to act secretly to destroy the business and character of Northern men; and all dissenting from their doctrines are to be expelled from the territory. Western Missouri is to be held in constant terror. All the Whig and Benton presses are to be destroyed. The destruction of the hotel in Kansas city, with the presses at Lawrence, is decreed, and cannon is to be taken there to demolish them. The onslaught is not to stop until every Free-soiler is driven out of Missouri and Kansas.

The question of dividing the present territory of California into three distinct States, to be called California, Colorado, and Shastan, has been discussed in the State Legislature. It was stated, that if the decision were accomplished, the introduction of slavery would not be permitted.

The Syracuse Know-nothing Convention had resulted in the following resolutions:—1. Americans shall rule America. 2. The union of all the States. 3. No north, no south, no east, no west. 4. The United States as they are—one and inseparable. 5. No sectarian interference with the legislation or administration of the American laws. 6. Hostility to the assumption of the Pope, through the bishops, priests, and prelates of the Roman Catholic Church, here in a Republic sanctified by Protestant blood. 7. Thorough reform in the naturalisation laws. 8. Free and liberal educational institutions for all sects and classes, with the Bible, God's Holy Word, as a universal text-book.

Advices from Costa Rica of the 21st April, state that some of the provinces were being devastated by locusts, but flocks of sparrowhawks were preying upon them and annihilating them.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The strikes amongst workmen in many parts of France are assuming a rather serious aspect.

The Bey of Tunis died on the 1st inst. His successor is his cousin, Sidi Mahomed Bey.

The new invention of Chevalier Bonelli, for making trains communicate telegraphically with each other while in motion, which has been repeatedly tried of late in private, was formally inaugurated on the 24th ult. on the Turin and Moncalieri Railway, in the presence of the members of the Piedmontese Cabinet, the French and British ambassadors, and other distinguished personages. The principle is simply a double wire trailing from the carriage along a rod of iron (insulated, of course), laid parallel and between the rails on which the train runs, which keeps up the communication between the carriage and the stations, and of course, by the same means, might do so with another train on the same line of rails.

Said Pasha has given the necessary orders for the construction of a railway across the desert between Cairo and Suez, a distance of eighty-four miles. The rails are to be brought out from England, and the Pasha's own engineers, who are Frenchmen, are to carry out the work.

The Grand Council of Ticino, in its sitting of the 22nd, passed a bill concentrating all authority over ecclesiastical matters in the hands of the State, without any intervention on the part of the ecclesiastical power. The Archbishop of Milan and Bishop of Como had previously protested against the bill.

Lord Haddo, son of the Earl of Aberdeen, has been in Egypt since October last, and his health has very much improved. Said Pasha, the Viceroy, has

paid all his expenses. Boats, carriages, horses, servants, and most ample supplies of provisions, have been placed at his lordship's disposal during his stay, for which he paid nothing.

Recently, the "votes and proceedings" of the Spanish Cortes did not appear, because there was no money to pay the wages of the printers, and the Cortes could not sit at night in consequence of the gas having been "cut off."

The recent shocks of earthquake at Broussa and the neighbourhood, were very destructive of life and property. By the first shock 445 persons were killed or wounded; by the second, 204. Great numbers of buildings were destroyed by the convulsion, or consumed by the fires which ensued.

The proposed expenditure of Victoria for 1855 is 1,113,675*l.* less than that of 1854. The largest item in the reductions is that for public works—566,228*l.*

According to the Melbourne correspondent of the *Times*, gold-digging in Victoria is becoming a steady business. Very rich deposits are no longer discovered; diggers are found willing to work for regular wages, and machinery for crushing gold-bearing quartz is introduced. The writer thinks that the future yield of gold will be about 2,000,000*l.* a quarter, with a tendency to increase.

The Empress Dowager of Russia intends, it is stated, to pass a portion of this summer at a country house near the Hague. She will first visit Berlin.

The session of the Turin Chambers for 1854 was closed immediately upon the passing of the Convents Suppression Bill. The Piedmontese Ministry has been recomposed as follows:—M. Cavour, President of the Council and Minister of Finance; M. Cibrario, Foreign Affairs; M. Lanza, Public Instruction; M. Ratazzi, Interior; M. Deforesta, Justice; General Durando, War; and M. Palcoepa, Public Works. Most of these Ministers belonged to the Cabinet formed by Count Cavour when he succeeded M. d'Azeglio in 1852.

The *Calcutta Englishman* relates the following horrible story, dated Lucknow, March 29: "We have read of the terrors of the Spanish Inquisition, the horrors and barbarities of the reign of terror, and the persecutions of Christians by the Roman Emperors, but the atrocities of the fiend Juggernath, if not exactly unparalleled, are of a nature so revolting and brutal, as to instil loathing and disgust. The inordinate love of cruelty and refinements of torture practised by this robber lately elicited upon his short trial, are supremely barbarous. A little while previous to his arrest, Juggernath seized and carried off to the fortress (the Pandemonium where the worst excesses were enacted) the child of a mahajan, who was reputed to be rich. He offered to ransom the boy for a sum of money so exorbitant as to be out of the father's power to pay. The robber, determined not to be outdone in his nefarious scheme of extortion, put in force a diabolical threat which he had previously communicated to the child's parents. He cut off the unfortunate lad's ears and nose, and placing them in a brass dish covered with red cloth, sent the hideous spectacle as a gift to the father, with an intimation that if, in event of the amount demanded being not forthwith remitted, he should be greeted with a sight of the other members of his son's body. As no blood can be knocked out of a stone, and the sum was far beyond the parent's means, he earnestly implored for his son. The inexorable Juggernath was as good as his word, the fingers and toes followed next, and finally he dashed out the boy's brains against the wall of his fort. The boy's parents are the principal accusers against this inhuman criminal."

The visitors to the Paris Exhibition on the first free day were 105,022. The *Daily News* correspondent reports that the English goods are now uncovered on Sunday. "Last Sunday the engineering models were seen by the free visitors; and even the Glasgow stalls had their curtain up—drawn up, it appeared to me, by the authorities."

The eruption of Vesuvius was almost at an end by the last accounts; and a long period of repose is now expected. The quantity of matter thrown out during this convulsion has been enormous.

Mr. Francis Hincks and his son were driving over the Plains of Abraham on the 11th of May. The horse ran off; both gentlemen were thrown out; the father was severely bruised, and both thighs of the son were broken.

A letter from Rome, in the *Messenger*, of Modena, states that further inquiries made by the Papal police about the man who lately attempted the life of the Emperor Napoleon, show that his real name is Sinesio, and not Pianori. He had been condemned to 12 years' imprisonment for a murder at Brighella, and for arson committed at Fognano, but succeeded in making his escape from the prison of Cervia.

The grain crops in the Western States of America are very satisfactory.

It is stated from Bucharest that the Hospodar Sterbey exhibits symptoms of mental alienation, which occasion great anxiety, insanity being hereditary in his family.

On the 23rd ult., there were 190 cases of cholera at St. Petersburg.

In the Assembly of the Hamburg Bürgerschaft, convoked on the 30th by the Senate to sanction several measures of importance—amongst which was the new law of the press—the citizens vindicated their rights to the blessings of a free press, by throwing out the proposal by an overwhelming majority. The enactments of this proposed law were so onerous, that the re-introduction of the former censorship of the press, happily extinguished by the events of the year 1848, would have been greatly preferable.

A descendant of Oliver Cromwell is now a clergyman of the Church of England in Canada.





## THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

On Thursday night, a meeting of the members of the United Kingdom Alliance was held in the large room of Exeter-hall, which was crowded to excess, there being between 4,000 and 5,000 persons present. On the platform were the Earl of Harrington, Alderman Sir R. W. Carden; Alderman Harrison, of Wakefield; Mr. Samuel Bowly, of Gloucester; Mr. Richard Hilditch; Mr. Samuel Pope, honorary secretary, and a number of highly respectable supporters of the movement.

Sir W. C. TREVELYAN, who occupied the chair, having briefly stated the object of the alliance, which was for the total and immediate legislative suppression of the traffic in all intoxicating beverages,

The Earl of HARRINGTON moved—

That it is neither right nor politic for the State to afford legal protection and sanction to any traffic or system that tends to increase crime, to waste the national resources, to corrupt the social habits, and to destroy the health and lives of the people. That the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as common beverages, is inimical to the true interests of individuals, and destructive of the order and welfare of society, and ought therefore to be prohibited.

The noble earl said that the present movement, which had originated in the State of Maine, formed an epoch in our history; it was the most important law ever passed at any time or in any country. (Hear, hear.) He would not except Magna Charta, the law that put a stop to African slavery, or the law which gave freedom of the press to 100,000,000 British subjects. He contended that the Maine Law contained the elements of all that was good. (Hear, hear.) Eleven of the American States occupying an area of 442,000 square miles, and containing a population of 8,000,000, were actually under that law, and there could be no doubt that very shortly the whole American Empire would adopt it also. (Cheers.) The object of the law was to prevent the sale of alcoholic liquors; it did not prohibit the use of them. He (the Earl of Harrington) was for preventing the distillation of spirituous liquors, except for medical, chymical, and certain manufacturing purposes. The sale of beer in public-houses he would prohibit, but he said this with no feeling of hostility to publicans, who were as good as other people. He wished them to prosper, but he wished them to prosper for the advantage of the people, without selling poison. (Loud cheering.)

Alderman HARRISON, of Wakefield, seconded the resolution. A considerable degree of confusion was created by some half-dozen persons in a corner of the platform repeatedly interrupting the speaker, which produced manifest symptoms of disapprobation on the part of the audience. After the uproar had somewhat subsided,

Mr. FORSTER, a publican, stood forward, and moved the following amendment amid great tumult:—

That this meeting, fully recognising the advantages of temperance, and regarding it as a moral and religious duty which should be inculcated by argument and upheld by example, is of opinion that any attempt to enforce it by enacting prohibitory laws, is unwise and impolitic, calculated to be productive of great public inconvenience, and an unjustifiable interference with the liberty of individuals, which ought to be sacred from such an intrusion.

Mr. R. NICHOLSON, proprietor of the Coal-hole Tavern, said, he willingly seconded the amendment, believing it to be one of great public utility. The CHAIRMAN put the amendment, which was lost by an overwhelming majority. The original motion was then put and carried amid vociferous cheering.

Sir R. W. CARDEN moved—

That the history and results of all past legislation, in regard to the liquor-traffic, abundantly prove that it is impossible satisfactorily to limit or regulate a system so essentially mischievous in its tendencies, while no consideration of private gain or public revenue can justify the upholding a system so utterly wrong in principle, suicidal in policy, and disastrous in result.

Sir R. W. Carden said, he did not attend as the champion of teetotalism, but for the purpose of supporting the alliance. The alliance revered the teetotalers, and he believed them to be a good and great ally to the cause; but the alliance and the teetotalers were two separate bodies. He congratulated the president and all present upon the numerous assemblage of ladies, because without their aid no good could be achieved, and with it he was sure that the society would be successful. (Cheers.)

Mr. Forster appeared before them as an interested individual, and when that gentleman talked of interference with the liberty of the subject, he (Sir W. Carden) would ask, did the Legislature interfere with the liberty of the subject when they passed an act for the suppression of betting-houses? (Hear, hear.) In Scotland, experience proved that the closing of the public-houses on Sunday had operated most beneficially as respected the working-classes, and materially added to the comforts of themselves and their families. Another speaker (Mr. Nicholson) had said that the public-house was the poor man's hotel. He (Sir R. W. Carden) denied this, and asserted that the gin-palaces were made as attractive as possible for the purpose of seducing the poor man from his home and spending in them the money which ought to be given to his family to provide them with the comforts and necessities of life. (Cheers.) He had a deep devotion for the cause, and nothing but an attachment to the lower orders would have induced him to come forward, for the first time in his life, upon those public hustings. (Hear, hear.) Nearly all the poverty in the country arose from drink. Public-houses were formerly intended as resting-places for the weary traveller, but they had now become temples of iniquity and intemperance. After citing several instances which had come under his notice of late in his magisterial capacity, of cruel and cowardly assault and injury committed by persons under the influence of drink, some of whom were proved to be kind and affectionate parents when sober, Sir R. W. Carden resumed his seat amid loud and long continued cheering.

Mr. S. POPE seconded the resolution, which was spoken to by Mr. G. CRICKSHANK, and carried unanimously amid much applause.

Mr. HILDITCH moved—

That the legislative prohibition of the liquor traffic is perfectly compatible with rational liberty, and with all the claims of justice and legitimate commerce; and that, therefore, rising above class, sectarian, or party considerations, all good citizens should combine to procure an enactment, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages as affording most efficient aid in removing the appalling evil of intemperance.

Mr. BOWLY seconded the resolution, which was carried amid great cheering.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

## FLORAL FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The floral fete at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday, was of surpassing variety and magnificence. The weather, which during the earlier part of the week had been of a lowering and unpromising character, and which as a general rule is the sworn foe of flower shows, cleared up beautifully on the eventful morning, and gave to the thousands of fashionables assembled that unlooked-for and much-prized boon, a pleasant summer's day. The number present altogether was 20,454, of whom 346 were gardeners, admitted on the payment of 5s., and 20,108 season ticket-holders.

The arrangements for the show were such as might have been expected from the taste and floricultural skill of Sir Joseph Paxton, and the vast resources which his reputation and his position placed at his command. The naves, both north and south, had been fitted up with temporary platforms, running almost their whole length, and these were densely covered with the rarest specimens of the conservatory, the greenhouse, and the garden, all tastefully arranged with an eye to form and colour, and shedding their rich perfume over the whole of the vast interior. So beautiful and brilliant a collection was certainly never before placed in so appropriate a locality. The tall slender pillars that run along each side of the transepts, covered as they now are with the graceful tendrils of the creeping plants which find root in the beautiful baskets that hang like so many lamps in the intervals, formed an admirable framework for the imported flowers, and the fountains, covered with the Victoria Regia, and surrounded by brilliant little flower knots of their own, gave finish and completeness to the whole picture. In one place, extraordinary specimens of the cactus family attracted groups of admirers; in another, the gay variety of innumerable pelargoniums arrested crowds of young ladies, who looked as gay as themselves. Here, the regal azalea shed a flood of pink and scarlet over a whole district; and close at hand the minuter beauties of the exquisitely tinted and formed geraniums arrested the gaze of the more discriminating spectators. Orchids in all their variety occupied a large section of the space, and the interstices were everywhere filled up with stove, hot-house, and pitcher plants, of which few could understand the names, but all could appreciate the rarity and beauty. To the rhododendrons a great portion of the transept was devoted, and down the southern nave a second platform rivalled its neighbour in the north in the extent, variety, and beauty of its floral treasures. But even here the contributions were not exhausted. Along the whole of the open corridor facing the terrace, stands were erected, protected against pluvial contingencies by a stout awning, and forming a sort of aggregate meeting of all the flowers that were more strictly classified inside, and further enriched by parterres of roses. Those who are deep in the mysteries of floriculture gave the preference to the azaleas, and amongst the azaleas to the contributions of Sir E. Antrobus, whose gardener, Mr. Greene, received the commendations also of the universal public. The orchids next received the most general meed of approbation, and after them, there was a struggle for pre-eminence amongst the roses, ferns, fuchsias, &c. As might have been expected from the backwardness of the season, the display of fruit was not very extensive, but what was exhibited was of very fine quality, especially the strawberries, a magnificent basket of that delicious fruit having been sent up by Mr. McEwen, the gardener at Arundel Castle. Some enormous cucumbers were sent in by Mr. Roser, gardener to Mr. Bradbury, together with melons, nectarines, and some splendid bunches of black and white grapes from other contributors; but, on the whole, the show of fruit told tales of the inclemency of the spring which has so recently passed away.

Amongst the earliest visitors to the Palace was Prince Albert, accompanied by an equerry, and who was received at the entrance by Sir J. Paxton and the officers of the company. The Duchess of Kent was also present; and amongst other of the nobility were the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Duke of Beaufort, Duchess of Sutherland, and the Duke of Devonshire. During Prince Albert's visit to the Flower Show a very spirited photographic likeness of him was taken in three seconds by Mr. Nigretti, the artist, who has succeeded to the office held in the Palace by Mr. Delamott. His Royal Highness, who seemed much pleased with the impression, took it away with him.

The musical arrangements included, not only the whole strength of the permanent orchestra, but also the services of two military bands stationed in different parts of the grounds, and the brilliant performance of Master Arthur Napoleon on the grand piano in the transept. Mr. Schallehn's troupe performed a varied programme.

After the flowers and the music, last, though not least in attraction, came the grand display of the waterworks, the first of the kind ever attempted in this country on a scale of equal magnitude. They played for nearly forty minutes, and everybody seemed immensely pleased at the effect produced. But, in point of fact,

what was seen on Saturday forms but a small and inconsiderable portion of what will shortly be in operation. The lower series of waterworks comprises no less than 20,000 jets, extending over basins half a mile in length. Fancy, therefore, how grand it will be when this overwhelming addition is made to the present display. Towards six o'clock the company began gradually to melt away, but it was eight o'clock before the palace was entirely cleared of visitors. It should be mentioned, as a distinguishing feature of the fete, that it witnessed the completion of Owen Jones's Alhambra Court. The Hall of the Abencerages is finished at last, and it is a tribute to the extraordinary splendour of this restoration that, while the other architectural courts were comparatively deserted on Saturday, this was crowded with admiring visitors throughout the afternoon. Another incidental fact worth mentioning is that the division of the industrial display in the Palace into a bazaar and an exhibition has been adopted by the directors, and that Mr. Deane is busily engaged in carrying out this new arrangement of space.

On Monday some 13,000 persons again flocked to the Palace to attend a grand concert, although of course many hundreds were unable to get near enough to hear with effect. The speciality of the concert, the appearance of Madame Alboni, was unfortunately not realised, the lady having been prevented from singing by indisposition—in proof whereof handbills were circulated containing a copy of a medical certificate, and promising, as compensation for the disappointment, that Mme. Amadei and Herr Formes would take part in the performances. These artists, in addition to Mdlle. Bauer, Mme. Fiorentini, Signor Salvi and Lorenzo, performed a selection of vocal music, chiefly from modern Italian opera; varied by solos on the double bass by Bottesini, the violin by Ernst, and the pianoforte by Hallé. Signor Li Calci and Mr. Land were most efficient conductors. It was understood that Madame Alboni would sing at a morning concert to be given here on Saturday next. After the concert, the fountains again played, and elicited warm encomiums from the beholders, although they were perhaps seen to somewhat more advantage on Saturday, when there was not so much wind to disturb the regularity of their currents.

The admission to the Palace for the six days, ending Friday, June 1st, including season ticket holders, were 43,305.

## WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE.

On Wednesday evening, a general meeting of the members of the Working Men's College was held at the Hall of Association, Castle-street, being a kind of re-union at the close of the third term. The attendance was very numerous.

The Rev. F. D. MAURICE, principal of the college, presided, and observed, that the largeness of the attendance on so bad an evening, proved the interest which the pupils took in the institution. The accounts he received of the progress of the different classes were satisfactory. The number of pupils remained about the same as at the close of the previous term, but the attendance at class was steady. The idea of a similar institution for working women had been considered, and he believed that something still larger than was originally contemplated would be wrought out of it. He was glad to find that they—the working men—entertained higher and better notions about the education of women than too many of those above them in society did. He had spoken to several ladies on the subject of giving instruction to the working women, but they said that, in order to do so with effect, they should themselves be first instructed upon the wants of the working women. He had himself given a lecture on this subject a short time ago in the college in Red Lion-square, which was very numerously attended. With regard to these institutions generally, he believed that one would be established in connexion with one of the Universities; and he hoped to see them extended throughout all the large towns of the kingdom. (Hear, hear.) The principal then called on the several teachers who were present to speak to the condition and progress of their several classes, which they did in very approving terms. They also stated the arrangement of studies for the ensuing term. The rev. gentleman then read a paper on the objects of the working men's institutions, which, he said, sprung up about the same time, and from the same necessity, as the new Administrative Reform Association. He considered the tendency of the new association wrong in degrading as it had done birth and ancestry, and paying too exclusive a regard to mere success in the pursuits of wealth; whilst the aristocracy were equally wrong in regarding merit as a mere question of opinion. It was the duty of the workingmen to remain spectators for the present, and, meanwhile, to educate themselves to the level of those above them. The lecture concluded amidst loud applause, and a vote of thanks was passed on the rev. principal.

The total number of students entered in each term are as follows:—First term, 175; second, 179; third (to April 17), 169. The most attractive classes are Drawing, French, Geometry, Latin and English Grammar. On the subjects of political economy, and the structure and functions of the human body, little curiosity seems to exist, for the students in those classes number but three and four.

An attempt is about to be made to establish in Cambridge a Working Men's College, on a plan similar to those recently started in London and elsewhere. The term "Working Men" is to be held as including young men in offices, shops, &c., as well as all kinds of mechanics. The Rev. Harvey Goodwin is the principal, and has the co-operation of about twenty graduates of the University. Among the subjects of instruction are Latin, French, German, Geology,



Vocal Music, &c., in addition to the subjects which are commonly taught.

### Court, Personal, and Official News.

On Thursday the Royal family returned to Buckingham Palace. In the evening the Queen and her visitors went to the Opera. On Friday there was a grand State Ball, for which 1,900 invitations were issued. The Queen opened the ball with M. de Persigny. The Queen wore a dress of white tulle over white silk, trimmed with bunches of lilac and white lilacs, with green leaves and rosettes of green satin ribbon, ornamented with diamonds. On Monday Prince Albert, accompanied by his two eldest sons, went to Eton, to hear the speeches of the scholars. Prince Arthur and the Princesses Helena and Louisa visited the Surrey Zoological Gardens.

It is rumoured that the King of Sardinia is likely to be married to the Princess Mary of Cambridge.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday afternoon at the Foreign-office, Downing-street, which was attended by the whole of the Ministers, with the exception of Earl Granville, who was prevented joining his colleagues by indisposition. Another Council was held on Saturday.

A report, which has appeared in the public papers, that her Royal Highness the Princess Alice had suffered from an attack of scarletina, is stated to be without any foundation. All the Royal children are in perfect health.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General Edward Wells Bell to be Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica.

Viscount Strangford died on Tuesday at his residence in Harley-street, at an advanced age. His lordship was in the diplomatic service of his country for many years, and was successively appointed to represent this country at Lisbon, in the Brazil, at Stockholm, at Constantinople, and at St. Petersburg. He was the author of several literary productions. The title and estates devolve upon his eldest son, the Hon. George Sydney Smythe.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Doctor of Music on John Camidge, Esq., late of Hull, and now organist to the Bishop of Durham.

Mrs. Thomson, the Jessy Lewars of Robert Burns, died in Dumfries on Saturday week, at the advanced age of nearly four-score years.

The Rev. Dr. McNeill, by the death of a near relative, arrives, it is said, at a handsome competency; and it is now his intention to retire into private life.—*Liverpool Albion*.

It is confidently reported that Dr. Wiseman is on the point of leaving England for good. The Roman Catholic papers abroad observe, that "the Pope has induced Cardinal Wiseman to leave his archdiocese of Westminster, and become a member of the Sacred College at Rome. The reason assigned for this change is, the failing health of the Cardinal, and the service he would render His Holiness in the decision of grave questions in the canon."

A Parliamentary return has been issued relative to pupil teachers apprenticed under the Minutes of the Council of Education. From 1846, the first operation, to December last, 12,474 were apprenticed. On the 31st December there were 7,596 serving under apprenticeships. The number who had terminated their apprenticeship at the end of last year was 3,369. There are now in training colleges, 1,017. There are now engaged as assistant teachers or in charge of schools, 1,439; and of 694 not engaged, 33 had emigrated, 515 in other occupations than teaching, and 146 returned as unknown or unoccupied (principally females married or living at home), added to which 32 were seeking employment, 29 invalided teachers, 47 dead, and 111 inquiries unanswered.

The new Income Tax Act has been printed. The additional duty of 2d. in the pound is to be charged from the 5th April last, in addition to the rates and duties chargeable under the Act passed in the last Session, for and in respect of all property, profits, and gains chargeable under the several Acts in force. The increased duty is to be assessed and raised under the former Acts.

A return obtained by Mr. Miles, M.P., has been published, of the number and names, and in what county situated, of the private reformatory schools which have been certified by Government, whether for boys or girls, and the number of boys or girls which each school is capable of accommodating. The number of schools in the list is 19, and accommodation afforded for 1,791 boys and girls. In two instances the extent of accommodation was not known.

A well-attended and highly-influential deputation of licensed victuallers and others interested in the repeal of the Sunday Beer Bill of last session, waited upon Sir William Molesworth, at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, Whitehall-place, for the purpose of presenting petitions, and also to ask Sir W. Molesworth to lend his aid in repealing the bill. Sir W. Molesworth promised to present the petitions; and remarked that he was strongly of opinion that, as a rule, they could not make the people either moral or religious by act of Parliament. He would see Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, upon the subject; and, in the meantime, would give his best attention to the matters that had been laid before him.

The thirty-eighth report of the Select Committee on Public Petitions, includes 36 petitions for the adoption of the ballot, signed by 6,302 persons; 1,540 for the abolition of church-rates, signed by 144,491 persons; 114 against the new Marriage-law Amendment Bill, signed by 2,896 persons, and 110 in its favour, signed by 58,423 persons; 1,177 for a repeal of the Maynooth College Act, signed by 226,534 per-

sons; 2 for the establishment of religious equality, signed by 2,672 persons; 57 for the adoption of a decimal coinage, signed by 4,171 persons; 420 against the Scottish Education Bill, signed by 29,461 persons; 370 for an alteration of details of the measure, signed by 19,691 persons; 54 for prohibiting the distillation from grain, signed by 18,501 persons; 56 for prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages, signed by 3,037 persons, and 394 for prohibiting their sale on Sundays only, signed by 94,574 persons; 132 for a repeal of the Sale of Beer Act, signed by 297,037 persons; 7 for administrative reform (war with Russia), signed by 3,527 persons; 12 for a reform of our military system (war with Russia), signed by 275 persons; 2 for a speedy termination of the war, signed by 47 persons; and 9 for a vigorous prosecution of the war, signed by 1,437 persons. There is also an extraordinary petition from Mr. Robert Owen, praying the House to appoint a committee or commission fully to investigate his (Mr. Owen's) views on what he calls the millennial state of human life in its spirit, principles, and practices, and the plain and peaceful mode by which it may be made gradually to supersede the present system of society, and that Mr. Owen may be examined at the bar of the House. This strange petition was presented by Viscount Goderich, M.P.

Lord Goderich was entertained by his constituents of Huddersfield, on Wednesday, at a banquet in the Gymnasium Hall; and he afterwards attended a much larger meeting, comprising about 2,000 people, in the Philosophical Hall. Lord Goderich reviewed the leading points in the present state of public affairs—the war, its origin and conduct; the disclosures of Mr. Roebuck's committee; the Ministerial changes, and Administrative Reform. He stated that he had declined office, because, conscious of a want of training for the post offered to him, and not having perfect confidence in the Government, he thought it better that he should stand as an independent supporter. He condemned the easy practice which Ministers have of taking the responsibilities upon themselves, and shielding misbehaving subordinates from punishment and dismissal; and he declared that constituencies must be prepared not to wait in the ante-chambers of Ministers to ask for favours, if they really desire administrative reform; and that he for one had determined that his shadow shall never again darken the door of Mr. Hayter's office.

Mr. Mechi of Tiptree Hall, the experimental agriculturist, has put forward an address to the electors of Maldon, with a view to the next vacancy. He is in favour of improvement and reform; a Churchman, but largely tolerant; in favour of education, and "cheap, quick, honest law." He is a man of peace; "but when our honour, dignity, or welfare is attacked, directly or through our allies, let us castigate our enemies manfully and effectively. I like no half measures—they are un-British."

### Miscellaneous News.

Mr. Mansfield, the Liverpool Stipendiary Magistrate, has investigated complaints made by passengers of the James Baines, alleging ill-treatment: he dismissed the charges.

The new Cattle Market, in Copenhagen-fields, will be opened by Prince Albert on Wednesday, the 13th inst., when a *déjeuner* will be provided for those to whom tickets may be given.

The salmon-fishing in the Welsh rivers is expected this year to be very good, in consequence of the preservation of the fish by societies. The streams are also to be replenished by fry artificially hatched.

The family of the late Mr. C. Dyer, an officer of the North London Railway, who was killed by an accident at the Caledonian-road station, a few days since, will receive 1,000*l.* from the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, of which he held an insurance ticket. But for the timely assistance afforded by this useful institution, a widow and four children would have been left totally unprovided for.

The *Herald*, a few days ago, copied a statement from a country paper, to the effect that the Rev. Canon Moseley had been appointed a chaplain to the Queen, because he wrote in the *Times*. The brother of the reverend gentleman writes to say that the Rev. Mr. Moseley never wrote a line for the *Times*. The *Times* also states that the reverend canon never contributed a line to the paper. It turns out that the contributor to the leading journal is the Rev. Thomas Mozley, formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

Birmingham, the parent of Freehold Land Building Societies, is still firmly convinced of their efficacy, but more as means of working moral than political improvement. At the sixth anniversary of the local society—Mr. William Scholefield, M.P., in the chair—renewed declarations of faith in the principle of these societies were made; and, as a token of thankfulness for his consistent support, the members presented the chairman with a silver inkstand. It appears that the revenue of the Birmingham Society has risen from 2,400*l.* to 15,000*l.* a-year.

Daniel Mitchell Davidson and Cosmo William Gordon, who lately carried on business as general merchants and metal brokers at Cousin-lane and Mincing-lane, London, and as distillers at West Ham, Essex, have been brought up at Guildhall, and are now under remand, charged with absconding from their liabilities, which are said to amount to 500,000*l.*, with uttering forged spelter warrants, with concealing their effects, and with obtaining by false pretences goods to a large amount on credit, within three months of their bankruptcy, with intent to cheat and defraud their creditors.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Clement's Dane, on Thursday, the following resolution was carried by forty to twenty-six votes:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the bill now

before Parliament for the suppression of unnecessary Sunday trading is calculated to prevent to a great extent the employment of persons engaged in shops and otherwise on the Sunday, and thereby to secure to them opportunities both for mental and bodily relaxation, and will, if passed into a law, contribute greatly to the promotion of morality and social order throughout the metropolis." An amendment by Mr. Woodward, deprecating legislative interference, was lost. The original motion was embodied in a petition to Parliament.

The latest novelty at the Panopticon, is a dioramic illustration of the recent eruption of Vesuvius, in which all the details of the terrific convulsion are reproduced with fidelity and effect. In a brief introductory lecture, Mr. Leicester Buckingham gives a succinct explanation of the nature of volcanic agencies, the mode of their operation, and the part which is assigned to them in the vast scheme of creation. To this is added a summary of some of the most remarkable of these volcanic phenomena, and a graphic sketch of the late eruption gives additional interest to the pictorial illustration. This diorama forms an agreeable and appropriate appendage to Mr. Buckingham's lecture on "Life in Pompeii." The other attractions of the Panopticon—the scenes of the war in the Crimea, the scientific lectures, the gigantic electrical machine, and the performances on the grand organ—are maintained in their original excellence.

Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque has given judgment in the case of Griffiths, Newcombe, and Griffiths, the emigration agents, who became bankrupts after they had received much money from poor emigrants whom they were unable to forward to Australia. It seems that the firm, consisting of young men, began without capital; carried on, at a loss, a large trade in a "Temperance" line of Australian packets; and, regardless of warnings, regardless of dishonoured bills, continued to buy ships for the emigration traffic, and enter into engagements they could not fulfil. After reviewing the features of the case, the Commissioner concluded—"I have had some doubt whether it would not have been my painful duty to have refused the certificates altogether; but the bankrupts are very young men, and it is possible—and I hope it is probable—that the example they have made of themselves, the disaster which has resulted from their misconduct, will operate as a caution in future, though not debarring them from returning again into commercial society, and a prospect of retrieving their character, I think the justice of the case will be met by suspending their certificate for three years, to be of the third class, and when granted, the bankrupts to remain six months without protection."

### Accidents and Offences.

Hanover Independent Chapel, at the corner of Warwick and Mill-streets, Toxteth-park, Liverpool, was destroyed on Friday afternoon by fire. A plumber named Haymen, residing in the Park, was repairing a gas-pipe, situated immediately under the organ, and over the front entrance of the chapel, and in order to test the soundness of the pipe turned on the gas at the meter, applying a light at the same time to the pipe, when an explosion underneath the organ took place—the flame igniting the woodwork in proximity to it. The dryness of the wood caused the flame to spread rapidly, and instead of turning off the gas at the meter, which "added fuel to the flame," Haymen tried to extinguish the flame itself, but finding all his efforts unavailing, he ran into Mill-street, and gave the alarm, when messengers were dispatched to the fire-engine stations, Brunswick Dock and Temple-court, the engines of which were in a short period on the spot, but not before the fire had made great progress. About three o'clock the roof fell in; and although the greatest exertions were used, the flames were not extinguished until four o'clock, when the entire building was gutted—the organ, galleries, and the wood work being completely consumed, the outside walls alone standing. The building is said to be insured for an amount which will cover the loss.

The Rev. David Edwards, of Swansea, was drowned a few days since at Liverpool, by falling from a stage leading from the dock to a ship in which he was about to embark.

No fewer than five railway men are in custody as concerned in a long-continued system of robbing goods-trains passing through Carlisle and belonging to different companies. They operated by wholesale, and baffled repeated efforts made to detect them.

By an explosion of fire-damp in Deep Ash Colliery, near Longton,—caused by the use of a naked candle,—six men and a boy have lost their lives, and the limbs of another man have been fractured. Two men escaped unhurt. Fortunately, only these nine persons happened to be in the pit at the time.

In compliance with an act of Parliament, the South Lambeth Water Company have proceeded to cover in their large reservoirs near Brixton Hill. The vaults over one of these were finished externally early in the week, and gangs of men were employed to complete the work within. But as this is holiday week, fewer hands have been at work; on Wednesday, when some thirty were so employed, and twenty on the outside, fourteen arches gave way, burying the men engaged. Assistance soon arrived; and when the men were dug out, there were found four killed and seven wounded. On Thursday an inquest was held, and the jury returned this verdict:—"That the deceased persons were accidentally killed by the fall of certain arches at the Brixton reservoirs of the Lambeth Water-Works; and the jury are of opinion that the fall of the arches arose from the centres being removed before the wheeling and placing the earth had been completed; and they would suggest that a half-inch



course more of brickwork should in future be used in the formation of the arches."

"Johnny Broome," a noted pugilist and celebrated sporting character, committed suicide, on Thursday, by cutting his throat, at the Wrekin Tavern, Broad-court, Bow-street. It is supposed that he was labouring under an attack of *delirium tremens* when he committed the act.

The American *Anti-Slavery Standard* relates a very shocking story:—A member of the Church at Port Gibson, Mississippi, who had been suspended, had made application to be reinstated, and all the members consented except Dr. Woodward, the pastor. The excommunicated member became indignant, and, while the trial was in progress, he rushed upon Dr. Woodward, and stabbed him to the heart in front of the pulpit of the Methodist church. The reverend martyr expired instantly.

A few days ago, Mrs. Harriet Morris, aged 64, one of the Queen's domestics, received an unexpected visit from a daughter in the country. She received her daughter with great affection, and appeared overjoyed, when suddenly she sank on her knees in the passage, near the banisters, exclaiming, "Oh dear!" and never spoke afterwards. Mr. Neale, surgeon, described this as one of the most singular cases he had ever witnessed. He made a *post-mortem* examination, and found the heart so extensively diseased as positively to break under his fingers. The rupture of the aorta in the cavity of the heart was the distinct cause of death, and this was most probably occasioned by the sudden joy consequent upon the visit of her daughter.

The Irish, at Newcastle, celebrated Whit Monday with a fatal riot. There were races on the sands; and after they were over a considerable number of Irishmen, well armed, some with pistols, others with swords and bludgeons, assembled in a tent to drink. About midnight an Englishman going in for refreshment, was assaulted and beaten. He called in some constables; they were driven back and severely mauled. The Mayor, hearing of the riot, sent down a competent police force, aided by special constables: still the rioters made a deadly resistance, one firing a pistol, another thrusting with a sword, all resolutely fighting. But the police charged in a body, and after a terrible fray, defeated the truculent Irish, and captured thirty-three. Of these twenty-six were wounded, and one has since died.

### Literature.

*Essays, Ecclesiastical and Social.* Reprinted, with Additions, from the *Edinburgh Review*. By W. J. CONYBEARE, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. London: Longman and Co.

As the author, jointly with Mr. Howson, of the scholarly and valuable work on the "Life and Epistles of St. Paul," Mr. Conybeare has obtained a reputation of the highest order, both at home and abroad. As the admitted writer of the article on "Church Parties," in a late number of the *Edinburgh Review*, he has gained great notoriety amongst those who are unable to appreciate his true celebrity; and further, has won the distinction of having given definite names to the various parties in the Establishment, which will adhere to them in all future Church controversy, at least during the century. The volume before us is worthy of the best reputation of Mr. Conybeare; and may, also, add something to the inferior notoriety he has attained.

Here are six essays, reprinted from the *Edinburgh*, all of which, with one exception, we believe, have already been remarked upon, or more fully criticised, in this journal, on their first appearance in the Review. "The Church in the Mountains" is the exception we have referred to. It is a deeply-interesting, and even affecting, although sometimes amusing, picture of the recent condition of the clergy in the mountains of Wales, and of Cumberland and Westmoreland; and of its effects on the spread of religion, the celebration of worship, and the education of the poor: adding some account of improvements effected in the present generation, and pointing out others which yet remain *desiderata*, for the healthy and effective operation of the Church. The second essay is the widely-known one on "Church Parties," of which scarcely anything now remains to be said, or, at any rate, is here necessary to be said; except that the description of the Broad-Church party has been considerably enlarged, and the names of all living individuals omitted throughout the essay, in order that "no feelings of personal annoyance may be perpetrated." The third essay is on "Ecclesiastical Economy," a paper which many of our readers will remember as one of the most able of recent days, on the subject of the reform and organisation of the Established Church; but one which, in touching the subject of Anti-State-Churchism, and the possible disendowment and disestablishment of the Episcopal Church in this country, shows the author neither to be very well informed nor very generously liberal. But the day is past when contemptuousness towards "sectarian democracy," and "Dissenters who hate the Church more than they love the country," will be received with applause by the real friends of the Church, even though they be zealous partisans. Something of the illiberal tone towards Dissenters which we regret in this essay, is to be heard again in the

fourth, on "Vestries and Church-rates;" which we are downright sorry to have to associate with the name of one so estimable personally, and so deserving of grateful respect for his admirable services to sacred literature, as Mr. Conybeare. The kernel of his view of the Church-rate matter, in its relation to Dissenters, amounts just to this: that there is more *impolicy* than *injustice* in the impost; and more *humbug* than *conscience* in the opposition to it. We heartily give him credit for sincerity of conviction, and purity of purpose: are neither of these possible if only a man dissent and separate from the law-Church? We can excuse the intolerance of some men; others are too wise and noble for it to be excusable—and one such is Mr. Conybeare. We sympathise with his aims at a pure Church-organisation in the Establishment; and wish it may be realised, in a state of freedom from legislative interference and control; in the restoration of genuine parochial or congregational assemblies, and the assembling of the diocesan and general synods proper to an episcopal Church.

Of the fifth essay on "Mormonism," we lately gave a highly-favourable opinion, on its being reprinted in the "Travellers' Library." And the sixth, on "Agitation and Legislation against Intemperance," is in every one's memory, as inclining to an English "Maine Law," or something like it; while it administers severe and deserved rebuke to the extravagances of Teetotalism, and to the fanatical agitators whose ignorance and intolerance have put an ugly stamp on the Temperance movement, which it has not lost to this day.

In Mr. Conybeare's mind there is an internal bond of union between these essays, and he briefly describes it in his general preface thus:—

"In the true sense of the words, there can be no ecclesiastical question which is not also a social question, nor any social question which is not also an ecclesiastical question. For the Church is nothing else but a Catholic society, divinely instituted for social ends; and if the actual realised ideal, therein would originate, and thereby would be applied, the remedies for all moral evils which afflict humanity. Yet, perhaps, there is no branch of the Universal Church which now adequately fulfils this heavenly mission. In England, indeed, the National Church cannot even attempt the task, for she has no power of collective action, and can scarcely be said to possess any functionaries except her clergy. The main purpose of the present volume is to illustrate the great need which exists for a more perfect organisation of the Church, both with a view to internal discipline and external efficiency. The four first Essays are designed to give a picture of the actual state of the National Establishment, viewed in several different aspects; the general object of them all being, partly to remove some prevalent misconceptions, but principally to throw light upon those causes which have prevented the Church of England from adapting herself to the emergencies of modern times, and from taking her proper place at the head of the nation, as the originator of all good and holy reformation. The two last essays (those on 'Mormonism' and on the 'Agitation against Intemperance') are meant to illustrate the nature of these calls upon her energies which she is at present unable to meet: the former exemplifies the helplessness of her people against the seditions of a blasphemous imposture; the latter shows the need of her guidance to aid in suppressing a national vice, and to check the follies which must always blight popular movements uncontrolled by authoritative wisdom; and both give evidence of the great results which may be wrought even by the weakest instruments, with the aid of co-operative machinery, systematised association, and unity of action."

The substantial contents of this volume will deservedly ensure it a general welcome. The clear, direct, strongly style of the author is more worthy of study than any recent model: and both a mental bracing and an increase of knowledge are always to be gained from contact with a mind so penetrating and practical, a humour so fresh and breezy (though not altogether and always genial), and a knowledge and culture so broad and full.

*Travels in Europe and the East: a Year in England, Scotland, Wales, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt.* By SAMUEL IRENEUS PRIME. 2 vols. With Engravings. London: S. Low and Son.

MR. PRIME is an American—a Christian and evidently kindly man. But we must honestly confess that a less competent writer of travels never, in our opinion, gave his useless books to the world. It is possible that personal friends may find amusement in a leisure hour—provided it be a very leisure one, with scanty sources of amusement—in following his hasty progress through the fourteen countries to which he gave just one year of journeying. But it is quite impossible to believe that the general public of America, and still less that of England, will take any interest in these volumes. Mr. Prime's route was the oldest of the old; and all he saw has been worn out by description. Any freshness which the records of such a tour might possess, must be derived from the author's own mind, or from the society into which he fell. But Mr. Prime's mind has no freshness; and he tells us only the most common-place, and sometimes most trivial things, of the people with whom he came in contact. He is very egotistic and self-satisfied, very narrow in sympathy, and American in prejudice.

The people he liked he speaks of with an amusing spirit of patronage; those he disliked, with a petty, depreciatory tone. When he writes about public men, whose characteristics and abilities are well known, he shows, even in his praises, that he has not appreciated them, and in his criticisms, that he has not much discernment or good taste. It is curious enough to hear a man who spent a very few weeks in England, affirm that he has "studied Great Britain on her own soil," and patronize the country by an assurance that he "has learned to esteem her as he never should if he had not come to see for himself." It is amusing, too, to find, that Mr. Prime's remark to a member of Parliament, that "the Marquis of Lansdowne, in form and in the style of his dress, reminded him of Mr. Webster," was considered by the said member to be so important an observation, that he "said he was greatly pleased to hear the comparison made." It is information to learn that Mrs. Trollope (whom Mr. Prime, of course, helps his countrymen to "pay off"), has published a hundred novels, which are read eagerly in England—and "is now making more." How many, pray, did Mr. Prime ascertain to be simultaneously in progress? And it is sufficient evidence of the influence of his prepossessions, and of his dense ignorance, that he should write the following sentences:—

"Yet, in the midst of such pictures [of country beauty] a sight suddenly met my eyes which pierced my heart. A gang of women—white women—the 'WOMEN OF ENGLAND,' were at work in the field, in the middle of the day, each with a hoe in her hand, digging away at the veriest slaves. 'There,' said I, 'Edward, you see the white slaves of England.' An Englishman sitting next to him did not wait for an answer, but with that readiness to put in a word so common here, instantly and tartly answered, 'Ay, but they are free.' 'Free to do what?' I asked him. 'Free to do as they like: to stop working if they choose.' 'And what then?' I pursued. He was silent. 'They must do that or starve, must they not?' I demanded. 'Why yes, they must work, and do that if they cannot find anything else.' I continued my inquiries: 'And you do not suppose they work in the fields under a hot sun, planting potatoes or corn, because they love the employment?' 'No, but they are free: they are not slaves.' 'And you are so blinded by the name of slavery,' I replied, 'here in Britain, that you treat your women as they are not treated in America, nor in any other Christian country of which I have heard: you have poverty and misery among your labourers, and those who are not even able to get work—wretchedness that the negro never feels—and you are totally insensible to it, while you are in pain for the poor slaves of a land beyond the sea!'"

If it were not that there are traces of Christian conviction and feeling in this book, we should call the above sentences simply a piece of wicked lying and misrepresentation, for the sake of palliating Slavery. At any rate, what shall we think of the intellect and heart of a man who finds the core of the slavery question in physical fatigue—in so much work, more or less—and who proceeds, on that single ground, to a comparison between the American slaves and the English peasantry—and indulges a pious horror at a "white woman" having to work at field labour? Our readers need no argument on such a comparison as Mr. Samuel Ireneus Prime has attempted to draw; while, to an intellect so dense, and a heart so prejudice-hardened, as this passage indicates his own to be, all argument would be vain and useless.

When Mr. Prime gets on the Continent, he does not brighten up in faculty or broaden in moral and social feeling. He actually sees no absurdity in such a generalisation on national character as the following:—

"A friend of mine who has resided in Italy for some years, and is thoroughly familiar with the highest forms of its society, and the habits of its people, repeatedly assured me that no such principle as 'Virtue can be honestly affirmed of either sex in Italy.'" *ibid.*

At Florence, Mr. Prime visited the studio of Powers, the celebrated sculptor. He may well be enthusiastic over the works of such a man; but the enthusiasm is without knowledge or true feeling. Mr. Powers will himself smile to read, that his statue, *La Penserosa*—suggested by Milton's lines, "Come, pensive nun, devout and pure," &c.—"as it stands, is worthy of a higher destiny than to illustrate Milton!"

We have given more space to these volumes than they deserve; and have only to add, that their "engravings" are woodcuts, and very unsatisfactory, with one or two exceptions.

Mr. G. B. Weld, the barrister, states, in his "Vacation Tour," that in Ohio he saw several itinerant "Daguerrean Cars," into which people step, as into a bathing-machine, and have their portraits taken.

In the *Otago Witness* of December 21, 1854, we read: "We shall be unable to furnish our readers with a paper next week, as we have in hand some other printing which must be attended to."

The busy energetic Englishman inquires, "How do you do?" as if the only question with him were, not whether anything was to be done (for that he assumes), but in what way it was done. So the Frenchman, who makes behaviour and polish the study of his life, asks, "How do you carry yourself?" So, also, the inventive German demands, "What are you making?" And the grave Spaniard demands, "How do you stand?"—*The National Miscellany*.



## Cleanings.

Stamped letter paper is shortly to be issued from the Post-office.

The game of fashionable life is to play hearts against diamonds.

An Income-tax Reform Association has been formed at Birmingham.

The last lineal descendant of Martin Luther was not long ago received back into the bosom of Popery. No fewer than 19,000,000 herrings have been caught off Lowestoft during the last season.

Keeth, a publican of Exeter, has been fined 200l. for adulterating his beer with grains of paradise, camomile flowers, and gentian.

The amount raised for the various objects of the Free Church of Scotland for the year ending March 31, 1855, was 308,050l. 9s. 8d.

No fewer than 451 inventions in machinery and arms have been submitted to the Ordnance Board for approval since the 1st January.

The Parliamentary library of the late Joseph Hume, Esq., was bequeathed by him to the London University College.

In the United Kingdom there are fifteen letters written in the year for every one of the population. In the United States the number is only four.

The artisans and operatives of Wolverhampton are signing in large numbers a testimony of their estimation of the recent public services of Mr. Layard.

A countryman of Bowie and of Colt claims credit for the following lines:—

"Thrice is he arm'd that bath his quarrel just,"  
Wrote British Shakespeare, in his day no doubt.

Stranger! I guess that notion's downright bust:  
Six times he's armed whose pistol's made by Colt.

A captain of the royal navy, one of the old school, being at a ball in Portsmouth, had been accepted by a beautiful partner, a lady of rank, who, in the most delicate manner possible, hinted to him the propriety of putting on a pair of gloves. "Oh," was the elegant reply, "never mind me, ma'am; I shall wash my hands when I've done dancing."

The Photographic Society has appointed a scientific committee to investigate the permanency of photographs, the causes of fading, and the phenomena of the art; and it is the intention of this committee to publish the result of their experiments from time to time. The funds of the society are made applicable to the investigation, and Prince Albert has contributed 50l. to this special purpose.

A lady recently inquired of some Spirit rappers in Ohio how many children she had. "Four" rapped the spirit. The husband, startled at the accuracy of the reply, stepped up and inquired "How many have I?" "Two," answered the rapping medium. The husband and wife looked at each other for a moment, and retired non-believers. There had evidently been a mistake made somewhere.—*Notes and Queries.*

Mr. J. Niven, gardener, Keir House, has succeeded in fabricating paper and rope from the common garden hollyhock, and has patented his invention under title of "Niven's patent hollyhock paper and rope." The paper is of the appearance and texture of that used for small bags and parcels by grocers, &c., and is very clean and firm. The rope is about half an inch thick, light and shining in colour, and apparently of considerable strength.—*Perth Courier.*

A visitor to Paris, who lately saw the Emperor and Empress, writes:—"The Emperor looked greatly emaciated, wretchedly ill, indeed; the Empress also looked sad and delicate, but very lovely; her smile was singularly mournful. Her hair, which is a fair brown—what *Arcturion* said it was red?—was dressed off her forehead in front in the style which her portraits have made so familiar, but at the back there were innumerable little twisted curls falling over her comb and down her throat. She wore a magnificent diamond tiara, necklace, and bracelets. Princess Mathilde walked immediately behind, wearing all her jewels—or rather those of Prince Demidoff, which she succeeded in retaining in spite of two lawsuits he instituted to recover them."

Some workmen, in making an excavation at Constantina, in Algeria, a short time back, came on an ancient tomb, which turned out to be that of a Roman citizen. It offered no peculiarity in construction, but the inscription, which is in well-written hexameters and pentameters, appears so curious, that a translation of it seems worth giving. It runs thus:—

I, Proclius, whose remains repose here, state the exact truth in these verses. I have spent a life without annoyance, exercising the calling of silversmith in my house at Ciria. I have always been of the strictest probity, and of the most complete frankness towards every man. I have nothing whatever to complain of, for I was always gay and always happy, until the death of my ohaste Valeria. I have celebrated with honour and in prosperity one hundred anniversaries of my birthday; and, at last, my final day arrived when my enfeebled frame rendered it welcome. The lines which you are now reading I composed myself during my life time, being permitted so to do by the kind goddess Fortune, who never forsook me. Follow the path which I have taken: I await you here below; come!

The following selections from the American press are culled by the editor of the *Cincinnati Advertiser*: A New Orleans editor, recording the career of a mad dog, says—"We are grieved to say that a rabid animal, before he could be killed, severely bit Dr. Hart and several other dogs." "For sale, an excellent young horse—would suit any timid lady or gentleman with a long silver tail." A New York paper, announcing the wrecking of a vessel near the Narrows, says—"The only passengers were T. B. Nanthan, who owned three-fourths of the cargo and the captain's wife." The editor of a western paper observes—"The poem which we publish in this week's *Herald* was written by an esteemed friend, who has lain many years in the grave for his own amusement." The

editor of an eastern newspaper expresses great indignation at the manner in which a woman was buried who committed suicide. He says—"She was buried like a dog with her clothes on."

With a view to the prevention of evening shopping, the following is being very extensively circulated as a handbill throughout the metropolis and its suburbs:—

The young men and young women of London engaged as assistants in houses of business entreat that you will avoid evening shopping. Heads of families are also earnestly solicited to afford their servants opportunity of shopping in the day time. You will thus greatly assist in abolishing the great enemy of the trading classes, the late-hour system. Never shop after seven.

## BIRTHS.

June 5, at Holloway, Mrs. WASHINGTON WILKS, of a son.  
June 3, the wife of the Rev. H. J. CHANCELLOR, Salisbury, Wiltshire, of a son.  
June 2, Mrs. MATTHEWS, of Codford, Wilts, of a daughter.  
Late, at 26, Wilton-crescent, Belgrave-square, the Viscountess DUMFRIES, of twins (boys and a girl).  
May 29, at Leighton Buzzard, Beds, the wife of Mr. C. B. SKILL, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

June 4, at the Independent Chapel, Brill, Bucks, by Rev. John C. Fairfax, Mr. HUNT, farmer, of Little London, near Brill, to Miss TIMES, of Lapland Farm, near Brill.  
May 29, at the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Ashford, by the Rev. W. MARSH, father of the bridegroom, Mr. JAMES MARSH, of Hythe, to MARTHA, eldest daughter of Mr. R. RAMSON, of Ashford.  
May 30, at the Independent Chapel, Honiton, Devon, by the Rev. W. Evans Foote, Mr. M'WILLIAMS, to Miss DINAH WILKMAN, both of Honiton.  
May 25, at the Independent Chapel, Bocking, Essex, by the Rev. Thomas Craig, Mr. JOHN HOWARD, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London, to EMILY, third daughter of Mr. STEPHEN FRYER, of Ipswich.  
May 30, at the Baptist Chapel, Wokingham, by the Rev. C. H. Harcourt, Mr. THOMAS TRABELL, of Bracknell, Berks, to MARY, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. FOSTER, of London.  
Feb. 2, at the Independent Chapel, Lonsdale-street, Melbourne, Australia, by the Rev. T. Odell, Mr. JAMES DOTHIE, jun., late of Ipswich, to SARAH ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. HENRY WILKINSON, also late of Ipswich, and formerly of Watford.  
May 24, at Reading, by the Rev. J. W. Todd, of Sydenham, brother-in-law to the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Spedding Curwen, ALFRED ROBINSON, Esq., of Bristol, to EMMA ALLEN, eldest daughter of Mr. T. A. TAYLOR, Canal House, Reading.  
May 28, at Snowhill Congregational Church, Wolverhampton, by the Rev. W. Bevan, Mr. J. WILLIAMS, to JANE, widow of the late Mr. W. MILLER, of Wolverhampton.  
May 29, at Eagle-street Chapel, Holborn, by the Rev. Francis Willis, uncle to the bridegroom, ALEXANDER HINTON WILLIS, Esq., of Queen-square, Bloomsbury, to MARY, eldest daughter of WILLIAM JENKINS, Esq., late of Newport, Monmouthshire.  
May 31, by the Rev. Robert Willan, of Bristol, in the Independent Chapel, Dewsbury, the Rev. E. H. WEEKS, for eleven years the respected minister of the place, but now of Union Chapel, Queen-street, Manchester, to ELISA, youngest daughter of Mr. T. HARRAP, Earls-Heaton, Dewsbury.  
May 31, at the Baptist Chapel, Blaby, by the Rev. Shem Evans, assisted by the Rev. John Barnett, FRANCIS TURNER, Esq., of Grosvenor-place, Birmingham, to LYDIA ANN, the youngest daughter of WILLIAM BASSETT, Esq., of Countesthorpe.

## DEATHS.

June 4, after a long and painful illness, Mr. JOHN HAYNES, of 309, High-street, Borough, and late of New Brumford, aged twenty-six.  
May 20, at Woodside, Banff-shire, ALEXANDER MILNE, father of the Rev. W. MILNE, M.A., St. Alban's; Rev. JAMES MILNE, First Hill, Jamaica; and the Rev. JOHN MILNE, M.A., Greenlaw, Berwickshire.  
June 1, at Stratford, Essex, DAVID PARKER, infant son of Mr. THOMAS MARSHALL LEICESTER, aged nine months.  
Jan. 20, at Helgaum, Mrs. EMILY, wife of Rev. JOSEPH TAYLOR, of the London Missionary Society.  
March 24, the Rev. J. ANDERSON, of the Free Church Mission, Madras. Mr. Anderson was no common man; he possessed great energy of character, was highly gifted, and thoroughly devoted to his Master's work.  
May 30, from an accident on the preceding day, GEORGE OSBORN, the only surviving son of FREDERICK HENDREY, of 9, Charlotte-place, Vauxhall, in his eighth year.  
June 1, at Brighton, ARTHUR SWETE, the second and much-loved son of the Rev. W. B. MACKENZIE, M.A., Incumbent of St. James's, Holloway, in his tenth year.  
May 25, at Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, HARRIOTT SUTTON, relict of the late A. FRAMPTON, Esq., M.D., of New Broad-street, and Well-street, Hackney, aged eighty-one.  
May 25, at his residence, Navigation-street, Birmingham, Mr. JOHN KAY, aged sixty-six.  
May 26, at Reading, Wm. WOODMAN, Esq., formerly of Bristol, in his seventy-seventh year.  
May 29, at 68, Harley-street, PERCY, sixth Viscount STRANROSE, aged seventy-four.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday evening.

Since Thursday there has been a continuous advance in the Funds, owing to the report of further successes in the Sea of Azoff, the improved position of the Allies before Sebastopol, and the continued influx of specie. To-day the upward movement has been stopped and a reaction took place, consequent upon rumours of a new French loan; there was a fall of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., and a further depression of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. has taken place, Consols having receded to  $91\frac{1}{4}$  to  $91\frac{1}{2}$  ex div. for the 10th July. Reduced Three per Cents. are at  $91\frac{1}{4}$ , and the New Three per Cents.  $92\frac{1}{4}$ . Bank Stock, 208 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The New Terminable Annuities are quoted at 16 15-16. Exchequer Bills are firm, at 20s. to 22s. prem.; ditto Bonds, 100 $\frac{1}{4}$ . The Omnium is weaker, at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  prem. Although yesterday was the 4th of the month, there was no demand for money in the discount market, and the indisposition to receive it on loan is increasing.

The Foreign Market has been quiet, and prices show little alteration. The only transactions were, Brazilian Five per Cents., 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Mexican Three per Cents., 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Spanish Three per Cents. Deferred, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Turkish Bonds have been dealt in at 82 $\frac{1}{2}$  for Account.

The Share Market has remained steady, and prices in general exhibit firmness. Aberdeens are at 25. Caledonians are 12s. 6d. lower. Eastern Counties, 2s. 6d. weaker. Great Northerns have been done at

93 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Great Westerns are steady, at 68 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Lancashire and Yorkshire, 82 $\frac{1}{4}$ . London and Brightons have receded 10s. London and North-Westerns remain steady at 104 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Midlands are 7s. 6d. flatter. Berwickshire are at 76. Yorks, 52 $\frac{1}{4}$ . South Easterns have declined 15s.

Foreign Shares have been firmly supported, with little change from yesterday's prices. Antwerp and Rotterdam flatter, at 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Grand Trunk of Canada firm at 10. Great Westerns of Canada have improved to 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Lyons and Geneva, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Namur and Liege, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Mines and Banks show little change. Australasians are at 84 $\frac{1}{4}$ . London Chartered of Australia, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Australian Agricultural are at 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Crystal Palace Shares, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Peel Rivers, 3.

The arrivals of specie during last week amounted to 450,000l. in gold. The exports were about to the same extent, but chiefly in silver, the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Euxine having taken 460,100l., of which 34,700l. is gold for Ceylon, Madras, Hong-kong, and Singapore, and 425,400l. silver for Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong-kong, Canton, and Shanghai. On Monday, the arrivals of gold amounted to 246,000l., and comprised 197,000l. from New York, 9,000l. from the Peninsula, and 40,000l. by the John Bell from Port Phillip.

The Bank bullion has reached a higher point than at any period since the middle of August, 1853. The amount of their notes unemployed has not been so great as now since March, 1853, when Consols were at 100 and the rate of discount was 3 per cent.

During the month of May, the range of Consols was  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., and almost entirely upward, a complete recovery from the fall of the preceding month, caused by the announcement of the loan, having been established. The Railway-market fully participated in the improvement.

The occurrence of Whitsuntide, and a continuance of ungenial weather, caused the trade of the manufacturing towns during the past week to be very limited. At Manchester, the transactions have scarcely been to a sufficient extent to test whether a fresh rise in the price of goods will be obtained equal to the further great advance in cotton in Liverpool. The Birmingham report states that the demand for iron continues to show a tendency to improvement, which it is hoped will at least cause existing quotations to be upheld. At Nottingham, although there is no activity, a fair amount of employment is observable. In the woollen districts, owing to the ease of the money-market, and the satisfactory progress of the war, there has been a further increase of confidence, and the high prices of agricultural produce create a steady demand for most descriptions of manufacture suitable for the home market. The Irish linen trade is without alteration. The accounts of the appearance of the crops throughout the United Kingdom continue, on the average, very favourable.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week comprised nine vessels, of the aggregate capacity of 5,270 tons. The rates of freight exhibit a tendency to improvement.

In the general business of the port of London there is still considerable activity, although the arrivals during the past week were not so numerous as in the previous one. The total of ships reported inward was 259, being a decrease of 134. The number of ships cleared outward was 160, showing an increase of 23.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.									
	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.			
3 per Ct. Consols	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	Shut		
Consols for Account	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$			
3 per Cent. Red.	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$			
New 3 per Cent.	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Annuities	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$			
India Stock	210	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	210	208 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Bank Stock	210	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	210	208 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Exchequer-bills	17 pm	19 pm	20 pm	20 pm	23 pm	25 pm			
India Bonds	17 pm	19 pm	20 pm	20 pm	23 pm	25 pm			
Long Annuities	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 15-16	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 15-16	3 $\frac{1}{4}$			

## The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.  
(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 23, for the week ending on Saturday, the 26th day of May, 1855.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£30,337,685	Government Debt...£11,015,100
		Other Securities.... 2,964,960
		Gold Coin & Bullion 16,337,685
		Silver Bullion.....
	£30,337,685	£30,337,685

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....£4,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).....£12,170,721
Reserve..... 3,172,157	Other Securities..... 12,815,906
Public Deposits..... 5,196,161	Notes..... 10,750,870
Other Deposits..... 11,932,316	Gold and Silver Coin..... 727,966
Seven Day and other Bills..... 1,020,359	
	£35,873,993

May 31, 1855. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, June 1, 1855.

## BANKRUPT.

BUTLER, F., Berkley-street, Clerkenwell, and High-street, Islington, baker, June 12, July 17; solicitors, Messrs. Gola, Lime-street, City.  
FEBLES, W. S., East Dereham, Norfolk, balder, June 11, July 10; solicitor, Mr. Reed, Ironmonger-lane, City.  
BRETTILL, W., Little Marlborough-street, Regent-street, printer, June 8, July 12; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers.  
BLACKLOCK, R., and BLACKLOCK, D., New-road, Whitechapel, drapers, June 8, July 12; solicitors, Messrs. Emmet and Son, Bloomsbury-square; Messrs. Wavell and Co., Halifax; and Messrs. Rawson and Co., Bradford.  
SMITH, J., Philpot-lane, City, tea dealer, June 14, July 12; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers.  
COOMES, T. L., Lambeth-walk, baker, June 8, July 12; solicitors, Messrs. Phillips and Sons, Abchurch-lane.



BROWN, T. F., Woolwich, Kent, licensed victualler, June 2, July 13; solicitors, Messrs. Baddley, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields.

HUMPHREYS, G. J., Crown-court, Old Broad-street, underwriter, June 15, July 13; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sme-lane, Bucklersbury.

GENT G., South row, St. Pancras, grocer, June 9, July 14; Solicitors, Messrs. Willan and Stevenson, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Pyewell and Co., Northampton.

ROUTLEDGE T. and RUTLEDGE J., Lett's-wharf, Lambeth, saw-mills proprietors, June 8, July 21; solicitors, Messrs. Spie and Co., Aldermanbury.

JONES, P., Worcester, commission agent, June 8, July 7; solicitor, Mr. Bartlett, Birmingham.

PARKINSON, J., and PARKINSON, J., jun., Leicester, houses, June 13, July 17; solicitors, Messrs. Stone and Paget, Leicester; and Mr. James, Birmingham.

DAVIES, T., Narbeth, Pembrokeshire, leather dealer, June 13, July 10; solicitors, Messrs. Brooks and Co., Bristol.

LUTZON, J., Bradford, Yorkshire, innkeeper, June 19, July 23; solicitors, Mr. Duckitt, Bradford; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

LEAKE, J., Kirkburton, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer, June 15, July 20; solicitors, Mr. Clough, Huddersfield; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

MEADOWS, J., and BISSY, R. E., Manchester, lime merchants, June 12, July 3; solicitor, Mr. Trappes, Manchester.

#### DIVIDENDS

June 23, W. B. Rickman, Clement's-lane, City, insurance broker—June 26, W. Aspin, jun., Morgan's-lane, Southwark, carrier—June 22, G. Stringer, Chamber-street, Goodman's-fields, wholesale Italian warehouseman—June 22, G. Howes, Mortimer-road, Kingsland, licensed victualler—June 23, S. W. Gillam, Tarrington-place, Edgware-road, wine merchant—June 24, F. White, Ewell, Surrey, and North-street, Chelsea, common brewer—June 22, G. Lawrence, Abingdon and Sunningwell, Berkshire, and Culham, Oxfordshire, saddler—June 22, C. K. Wilt, New Sarum, Wiltshire, grocer—June 25, J. Peers, Ruthin, Denbighshire, scrivener—June 23, W. Clarendon, Sheffield, ironmonger—June 23, J. Dyson, Sheffield, acyde manufacturer.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. W. J. Reford and G. Sloan, Belfast, millers—W. Tarr and E. Langtree, Manchester, photographers—T. Butler and T. Marchant, Church-street, Shoreditch, licensed victualler—E. Holt and J. Holt, Leeds, wool merchants—S. L. Northey and T. Wadsworth, New Quay and Tarristock, Devonshire, and Calstock, Cornwall, lime burners—W. Parlane and J. M. Hillan, Liverpool, sugar refiners—R. Chase, T. H. Cundy, and R. B. Biscoe, Bristol, provision merchants; as far as regards R. Chase—J. Ford, sen., and J. Ford, jun., Manchester-street, Manchester-square, hotel keepers—J. Hagitt and E. Bagott, Worcester, drapers, clothiers—K. E. Pritchard and E. T. Pritchard, Chambers-street, Goodman's-fields, and Poultry, City, gun manufacturers—W. Birch and J. A. Birch, Salford, Lancashire, cotton spinners—J. Donisthorpe and C. Heaton, Windhill, Yorkshire, woolcombers—F. Pegler and A. Pegler, Lime-street, City, merchants—T. Pearson, F. W. A. Alder, and J. J. Etridge, Essex, brick-makers—H. R. Marriott, J. Paley, jun., G. Casson, and E. S. Marriott, Stockport, Cheshire, manufacturers of cloth; as far as regards G. Casson—J. Hindle and J. Marsh, Accrington, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers—H. Hurst and J. Hemmingsway, Liverpool, coal proprietors—W. Vizard and T. E. Parson, Lincoln's-inn-fields, attorneys—W. Tetley and W. Tetley, jun., Leeds, iron and brass founders—S. Thompson and J. Peter, Great St. Helms, City, merchants—J. Howell, H. Gillett, and T. Stroud, Regent-street, Westminster, warehousemen—J. J. Macaula, E. Lewis, and G. Bohm, Birmingham, City, lithographers; as far as regards J. J. Macaula—W. Kirk and T. Craven, Manchester, engineers' tool makers—J. J. Cope and Mary Ann Tongue, Birmingham, iron bedstead manufacturers—J. G. Barton and V. J. Barton, Old Broad-street, City, metal brokers—J. Brooks, Ann B. oaks, and P. Birchall, Southampton-row, Russell-square, watch makers—J. G. Ramsden and J. G. Proctor, Lydd, Kent, surgeons.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

Jackson, R., Glasgow, wool merchant, June 13.  
Alexander, D., Kirkcubrecht, victualler, June 15.

#### DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Plimmer, J., Anchor Brewery, Chelsea, brewer, second div. of 14d., June 6, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Smith, R., Newcastle-street, Strand, licensed victualler, first div. of 1s. 10d., June 6, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Edwards's, Lambeth—Court, F. H., Sherborne, Dorsetshire, brewer, further div. of 1s. 6d., any Tuesday or Friday, at Hirtzel's, Exeter—Hopkirk, R. C., Exeter, perfumer, 4s. 4d. div. of 1s. 9d., any Tuesday or Friday, at Hirtzel's, Exeter—Davy, H., Fordon, Devonshire, linen manufacturer, first div. of 1s. 10d., any Tuesday or Friday, at Hirtzel's, Exeter—Crossthal, J., Liverpool, merchant, third div. of 4d., June 8, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Turner's, Liverpool—Clay, J., Wednesday, Staffordshire, builder, first div. of 1s. 10d., any Thursday, at Christie's, Birmingham—Dixon, C., Gateshead, Durham, draper, first div. on new profits of 6s., June 2, and any subsequent Saturday, at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Martin, W., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, joiner, first div. of 4s., June 9, and any subsequent Saturday, at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Trengena, E., Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, shoe dealer, first div. on new profits of 2s., June 2, and any subsequent Saturday, at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Whittaker, J., Oldham, publican, first div. of 14d., June 8, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hearnman's, Manchester—Hunt, H., Heston Norris, paper manufacturer, second div. of 6d., June 8, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hearnman's, Manchester.

Tuesday, June 5, 1855.

#### BANKRUPT.

PAYNE, W., High-street, Hampstead, auctioneer, June 15, July 21; solicitor, Mr. Stophar, Chancery-lane.

BUTLER, E., York-street, Middlesex Hospital, and Gypsy-hill, Norwood, baker, June 15, July 23; solicitor, Mr. Atkinson, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

BONDS, W., Queen-street, Pimlico, licensed victualler, June 15, July 10; solicitors, Messrs. Dimmock and Barby, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street.

BOUCH, B., William's-terrace, Kentish-town, licensed victualler, June 15, July 20; solicitors, Messrs. Dimmock and Barby, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street.

M'CAHILL, F. P., Beech-street, Barbican, metal dealer, June 15, July 17; solicitors, Mr. Rennolls, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Messrs. Gem and Co., Birmingham.

LAWMAN, H., Fulham, lodging house keeper, June 14, July 19; solicitors, Mr. Smith, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

BALFOUR, R., Pinners'-hall-court, Broad-street, underwriter, June 15, July 19; solicitors, Messrs. Surr and Gribble, Abchurch-lane.

ROLLASON, D., and ROLLASON, B., Bilton, Staffordshire, ironmasters, June 15, July 9; solicitors, Messrs. Whitehouse, Wolverhampton; and Mr. James, Birmingham.

HOSKINS, F. D., Coventry, Warwickshire, ironmonger, June 15, July 7; solicitor, Mr. East, Birmingham.

STANTON, G., Birmingham, retail brewer, June 20, July 9; solicitor, Mr. Hawkes, Birmingham.

HANCOCK, W., Talk o' th' Hill, Staffordshire, builder, June 22, July 13; solicitors, Mr. Sherratt, Talk o' th' Hill; and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

JAMES, A. H., Newport, Monmouthshire, stonemason, June 15, July 17; solicitors, Messrs. Bevan and Gribble, Bristol.

WILLIAMS, W., Liverpool, tailor, June 13, July 9; solicitor, Mr. Banner, Liverpool.

#### DIVIDENDS.

June 26, G. Anderson, Upper-street, Islington, stationer—June 26, T. G. Curtis, Oxford-street, licensed victualler—June 26, S. Churchill, Doddington, Oxfordshire, scrivener—June 26, W. H. Barrett, Gracechurch-street, City, merchant—June 26, W. J. Normanville, Folkestone, Kent, ironmonger—June 26, W. J. Normanville, Seymour-chambers, Adelphi, and Queen's-road, Regent's-park, commission agent—June 26, W. Thomas, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and Noble-street, City, commission agent—June 26, G. C. Stewart, Hackney-road, draper—June 27, W. Buckwell and T. Jones, Duke-street, dealers in cement—June 28, T. Hudson, Chobham, Surrey, grocer—June 27, J. Cooper, Bowley Regis,

Staffordshire, linen-draper—June 20, J. Corbett, Birmingham, coal merchant—June 27, R. Rimmer, Tenbury, Worcestershire, publican—June 27, J. S. Arwidson, Kingston-upon-Hall, Yorkshire, ship chandler—June 27, J. C. Stevens and J. Stower, Liverpool, British wine merchants—June 28, G. J. Jenvey, Barnstaple, Devonshire, bookseller.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

S. M. Mellor, C. H. Williams, W. Southall, and D. Anderson, Pernambuco and Bahia, merchants—S. M. Mellor and C. H. Williams, Liverpool, merchants—Daniel De Pass, David De Pass, and M. De Pass, and A. D. De Pass, Basinghall-street, City, and Melbourne and Adelaide, South Australia, general merchants; as far as regards Daniel De Pass—J. W. Fisher and T. Fisher, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, woolstaplers—R. H. Hallstone and B. Corveny, Fleet-street, City, and Vauxhall, water-proofer—W. Holby and R. Holby, Warrington, Lancashire, builders—J. J. Macaula, E. Lewis, and G. Bohm, Coleman-street, City, lithographers; as far as regards J. J. Macaula—S. Morton and T. Stone, Ratcliffe-highway, licensed victualler—R. Gardner, J. Gardner, and W. Gardner, Liverpool, timber merchants—B. Lancaster and G. Coas, Old Broad-street, City—J. Bryant, jun., and W. Bryant, Maidstone, Kent, linen-draper—M. L. Feibach and G. W. Haines, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, clothiers—W. Barber and W. Verity, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinners—J. Armstrong and W. Armstrong, Totness, Devonshire, drapers—R. Kendal and J. Mayor, Stainton, harden manufacturers—Mary Hall Glover and Elizabeth Feen Glover, Union-road, Camberwell, and Putney, Surrey, French dyers—N. Cassinello, A. Tettamanti, G. Bianchi, and C. Clitoni, Kirby-street, Haxton-garden, looking-glass manufacturers—S. Lawton and C. N. Froggatt, Sheffield, Yorkshire, razor manufacturers—W. P. Patten and T. Jacobs, Bush-lane, City, general commission agents—T. P. Crosland, C. S. Floyd, and J. J. Skyrme, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, proprietors of the Huddersfield Chronicle newspaper; as far as regards J. J. Skyrme—H. Lewis and T. Jones, Chester, joiners.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

Allan, A., Edinburgh, carpenter, June 15.  
Stevenson, J., Glasgow, fisher, June 14.  
Peterson, J., North Roe and Burraoe, Shetland, merchant, June 15.

#### DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Benjamin, L., Princes-street, Leicester-square, jeweller, first div. of 1s. 6d., June 5, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—Allen, L., Peterborough, Northamptonshire, builder, first div. of 1s. 6d., June 5, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—Maitland, D. M., Finchley, Middlesex, draper, second div. of 1s. 6d., June 5, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—Hayley, H. T., Canterbury, linen-draper, first div. of 7s. 9d., June 5, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—Walsell, R., Noble-street, City, warehouseman, first div. of 5d., June 7, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—Lee, R., Brasse, R. J., Farr, F., and Lee, G., Lombard-street, City, first div. of 11-7d., June 7, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—Taylor, E., Greenwich, licensed victualler, first div. of 2s. 9d., June 6, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Parker, M., Golden-square, printer, second div. of 3d., June 6, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Greaves and Whately, Fish-street-hill, leather sellers, sixth and final div. of 6d., June 6, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Bowler, J., Crescent, Southwark-bridge-road, hat manufacturer, fourth and final div. of 14d., June 6, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Dodd, B. N., Hutton-le-Hole, Durham, grocer, second and final div. of 5d. (in addition to 2s. previously declared), June 2, and any subsequent Saturday, at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Frame, J., Liverpool, stationer, first div. of 4d., June 11, and any subsequent Monday, at Birt's, Liverpool—Love and Keys, Liverpool, looking-glass manufacturers, third div. of 4d., June 11, and any subsequent Monday, at Birt's, Liverpool—Rawson, M. (separate estate), Leeds, cloth merchant, first div. of 6d., any day, at Young's, Leeds—Wilsons, O. (separate estate), Leeds, cloth merchant, first div. of 10d., any day, at Young's, Leeds—Wood, J., and Son, Alton, Yorkshire, worsted spinners, first div. of 3s. 4d., any day, at Young's, Leeds—Gandy, M., and Co., Bradford, stuff merchants, first div. of 1s. 6d., any day, at Young's, Leeds—Barker, W. (separate estate), Wakefield, contractor, second div. of 4d., any day, at Young's, Leeds—Lambert, J., Halifax, timber dealer, first div. of 5s., any day, at Young's, Leeds.

## Markets.

### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, June 4.

The supply of foreign wheat last week was large, but this morning we had but a moderate quantity of English offering; both English and foreign sold slowly, though fine samples realised 1s. per quarter more than on Monday last. Flour held higher. Barley, beans, and peas fully as dear. The arrivals of foreign oats last week were large, but we had more doing in the corn this morning at Friday's reduction. Linseed and cakes firm.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Dantzic	82 to 83
Essex and Kent, Red	78 to 79	Konigsberg, Red	78 to 79
Do, White	76 to 77	Pomeranian, Red	78 to 79
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Rostock	78 to 79
Yorkshire Red	—	Danish and Holstein	77 to 78
Scotch	70 to 71	East Friesland	70 to 71
Eye	44 to 45	Petersburg	68 to 69
Barley malting (new)	33 to 34	Eiga and Archangel	63 to 64
Distilling	—	Polish Odesa	70 to 71
Malt (pale)	62 to 63	Marianopol	78 to 79
Bonns, Mazagan	42 to 43	Taganrog	60 to 61
Ticks	—	Egyptian	46 to 47
Harrow	—	American (U.S.)	74 to 75
Pigeon	—	Barley, Pomeranian	32 to 33
Peas, White	42 to 43	Konigsberg	32 to 33
Grey	38 to 39	Danish	26 to 27
Maple	39 to 40	East Friesland	26 to 27
Boilers	44 to 45	Egyptian	25 to 26
Tares (English)	36 to 37	Odesa	25 to 26
Foreign	35 to 36	Beans—	
Oats (English feed)	28 to 29	Horse	38 to 39
Flour, town made, per		Pigeon	42 to 43
Sack of 280 lbs.	65 to 66	Egyptian	42 to 43
Linseed, English	75 to 76	Peas, White	42 to 43
Baltic	64 to 65	Oats—	
Black Sea	68 to 69	Dutch	23 to 24
Hempseed	48 to 49	Jahde	23 to 24
Canaryseed	46 to 47	Danish	22 to 23
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish, Yellow feed	26 to 27
112 lbs. English	40 to 41	Swedish	28 to 29
German	44 to 45	Petersburg	26 to 27
French	44 to 45	Flour, per bar. of 190 lbs.	
American	44 to 45	New York	98 to 99
Linseed Cakes, 150 lbs to 160 lbs		Spanish, per sack	60 to 61
Rape Cake, 60 lbs to 62 lbs per ton		Carawayseed	32 to 33
Reaped, 120 lbs to 140 lbs per last			

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d to 10½d; of household ditto, 9d to 9½d per 4 lbs loaf.

#### BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 4.

There was a very moderate show of foreign stock in to-day's market, and its general quality was inferior. The arrivals of beasts from our own grazing districts were rather limited, and there was a slight falling off in their condition. From the fact that a demand has sprung up for shipment to France, about 100 beasts having been sold last week for that destination, and about 50 head this morning, the beef trade ruled very brisk, at an advance in the prices paid on Monday last of from 8d to 8½d per 8 lbs. The best Scotch sold readily at 5s per 8 lbs, and a good clearance was effected. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 1,700 Scots and short-horns; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; from Scotland, 500 Scots; and from Ireland, by sea, 100 beasts. We were but moderately supplied with sheep, in very middling condition. The mutton trade was in a most excited state, from the causes to which we have

just alluded, and the carcasses were from 8d to 10d per 8 lb, higher than on this day a fortnight. The best old downs, out of the wool, sold freely at fully 4s 6d per 8 lbs. Lambs were in moderate supply, and much inquiry, at 4d per 8 lbs above the rates of Monday last. The top figure was 7s 6d per 8 lbs. We had a ready sale for calves, at 2d per 8 lbs more money, and pigs moved off freely, at the same amount of improvement.

#### Per 8 lbs, to sink the 8 lbs.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	8 to 8	Pr. coarse wooled	4	10 to 5
Second quality	3	10 to 4	Prime Southdown	3	8 to 9
Prime large oxen	4	6 to 8	Lee coarse calves	4	0 to 4
Prime Scotch, &c.	4	10 to 8	Prime small	4	10 to 4
Coarse inf. sheep	3	10 to 4	Large hags	3	8 to 4
Second quality	4	0 to 4	Neat cm. porkers	4	0 to 4

Sacking calves, 6s to 6½s; Quarter-old store-pigs, 3s to 3½s each.  
NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, June 4.

Since our last report, an active demand has been experienced for beef, mutton, lamb, and veal, the prices of which have advanced 3d per 8 lbs. The pork trade, from the season being over, has ruled dull. The supplies of meat here, to-day, were very moderate.

#### Per 8 lbs, by the carcass.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Inferior beef	3	8 to 3	Inf. mutton	3	8 to 3
Middling ditto	3	8 to 3	Middling ditto	3	8 to 3
Prime large	4	0 to 4	Prime ditto	4	0 to 4
Do, small	3	8 to 3	Veal	3	8 to 3
Large pork	3	8 to 3	Small pork	3	8 to 3

#### PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, June 5.

SCOTCH.—The market opened with rather a heavy appearance, the importers were free sellers, and in some instances submitted to a decline of 6d to effect sales. 500 hds of West India sold one-fourth of which consisted of Barbadoes in public sale, which sold from 34s to 36s. 19,500 bags of Mauritius were offered in public sale. About 15,000 sold, the remainder bought by Brown, 35s 6d to 35s; yellow, 35s 6d to 35s 6d; grainy, 35s to 41s 6d. 3,400 bags of Bengal were offered, of which 1,400 found buyers, date, 35s 6d to 35s; Bonanza, 35s to 40s; grainy, 40s to 41s 6d. 600 bags Madras sold at 35s to 37s 6d. Three cargoes of Havannah reported and sold, the particulars of which have not transpired. The refined market has been quiet, at least Friday's prices. Brown lump, 45s; grocery, 45s 6d to 45s 6d.

COTTON.—200 casks and barrels plantation Cotton were offered, and sold steadily at previous rates, 57s to 57s. 1,500 bags East India were also offered in public sale, and partly sold, at fully previous rates, 45s 6d to 50s. Native Cotton quoted 47s to 47s 6d.

TEA.—The public sales, consisting of 37,000 packages of various sorts, commenced to-day. The trade showed a great disinclination to buy, and out of the 37,000 which passed auction, scarcely 2,500 found buyers, and prices are unaltered.

SALT.—400 bags refraction 7½ sold in public sale, 3s to 3s 6d; refraction 4½, 3s 6d, which established an advance of 6d to 1s on last week's prices. The private contract market continues very firm, and prices have an upward tendency.

IRON.—This article continues in fair demand, and prices are fully supported.

RAIL.—The market has been less active to-day, but prices are fully supported. 500 bales sold.

COGNAC.—The market has been less active to-day, but prices are fully supported. 500 bales sold.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, June 4.—The arrivals of Irish butter last week were limited, but nearly equal to the demand. Prices ruled for Carlow and Waterford at 9s to 10s. Limerick, 9s to 9s; Cork thirds, 9s; fourths 8s. The latter were offered to arrive at 9s and 8s. Foreign was a slow sale at a further decline of 1s to 4s in kind and quality. Bacon Irish and Hamley slinged sides were in limited request, owing probably to the cold, hard, and wet weather, and the holidays. No change worth notice in prices. American sides and middles were steady in demand and value. Hams of prime quality saleable at full rates. Lard quiet.

#### PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Friesland, per cwt.	90 to 92		Cheshire (new) per cwt.	85 to 86	
Kiel	80 to 81		Cheddar	85 to 86	
Dorset	98 to 100		Double Gloucester	85 to 86	
Carlow	—		Single ditto	85 to 86	
Waterford	—		York Hams (new)	78 to 79	
Cork (new)	—		Westmoreland ditto	78 to 79	
Limerick	—		Irish ditto	64 to 65	
Silgo	—		Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	74 to 75	
Frank, per dozen	13 to 15		Irish (green)	68 to 70	

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, June 4.—Very moderate supplies of potatoes have appeared on sale since our last report. The demand is by no means active, yet prices are fairly supported. York Regents, 15s to 15½s; Kent and Essex ditto, 15s to 15½s; Scotch ditto, 11s to 12s; ditto cups, 10s to 11s; blues, 9s to 10s; Lincolns, 10s to 11s per ton.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, June 4.—A good demand for Sussex hops has continued throughout the past week, and they are now almost cleared off the market. An advance of from 10s to 40s per cwt has been realised from the low rates of a week or two since. Yearlings of good quality and colour meet with a ready sale at fully the currency of last week.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, June 4.—The trade for agricultural seeds remains without alteration. Canaryseed, with rather better supply, met a dull sale. Rapeseed meets an inquiry for sowing purposes, and obtains full prices.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, June 4.—Although the stock of tallow is rather heavy for the time of year, our market has become somewhat firm; and prices are rather on the advance. P.Y.C. on the spot, 52s to 52½s 3d per cwt. Town tallow, 49s 3d net cash; rough fat, 3s 3d.

#### PARTICULARS.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Stock	Casks 30250	Casks 40774	Casks 24300	Casks 35292	Casks 47152
	37-6d 37-6d	37-6d 37-6d	37-6d 37-6d	37-6d 37-6d	37-6d 37-6d
Price of Yellow Candles	0 0 37-6d	0 0 37-6d	0 0 37-6d	0 0 37-6d	0 0 37-6d
Delivery last Week	1144	740	1135	993	1484
Ditto from the 1st of June	1144	630	623	63	563
Arrived last Week	861	774	9715	961	808
Ditto from the 1st of June	861	778	1608	155	0
Price of Town Tallow	38-0 38-0	38-0 38-0	38-0 38-0	38-0 38-0	38-0 38-0

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The quantity of wool imported into London since this day week was about 4,249 bales, including 1,917 from the Cape of Good Hope, 1,151 from Sydney, 1,560 from Melbourne, and a few bales from Jamaica and Belgium. The market has been firm for wool generally, and with moderate sales. We have little or no change to notice in the general features of the British market. The amount of business doing in all kinds of wool, both of the present and last year's clippings, is very moderate, although the stocks in manufacturers' hands are limited. Is prices we have no change to report.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Down tags	.	.	.	1	0
Half-bred	.	.	.	0	11
Ewes, clothing	.	.	.	0	11
Keat & coes	.	.	.	1	0
Wester fleeces mixed	.	.	.	0	10
Combing skins	.	.	.	0	10
Flannel wool	.	.	.	0	11
Blanket wool	.	.	.	0	4



## Advertisements.

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A six-roomed ditto, with every comfort, for	76 3 0
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A twelve-roomed ditto, completely and elegantly, for	356 10 0

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	Thread or Fiddle Pattern.	Thread or Fiddle Pattern.	King's Pattern.
Tea Spoons, per dozen	18s.	26s.	32s.
Dessert Forks	30s.	40s.	46s.
Dessert Spoons	30s.	42s.	48s.
Table Forks	40s.	50s.	64s.
Table Spoons	40s.	55s.	66s.

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Dessert ditto and ditto	10s.	21s.
Tea ditto	5s.	11s.

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plan were adopted with the so-called "Testimonials," in adver-  
tisements imitating this, under a closely similar name, they would  
one and all be found to be disreputable forgeries. "Oblige me  
by sending a package of Crinoline, as I find it has done my hair a  
great deal of good."—William Tatham, Liverpool. "Your  
articles are all good, and I shall readily promote the sale."—  
R. Q. Job, Chemist, Truro. "I have used my Crinoline, and  
have now a good pair of whiskers."—John L. Riggs, Dudley.  
"Your Crinoline is very effectual in preserving the hair."—T.  
Thomson, Chemist, Richmond. "The effect produced by one  
bottle I have found truly astonishing, it having produced a fine,  
thick pair of whiskers."—W. Ridley, Blackheath. "I find my  
hair is already thickening."—Mrs. Smith, Newark. "It  
has proved effectual in recovering my hair."—D. Cromford,  
Paisley.

**PURE LIQUID HAIR DYE.**  
EMILY DEAN'S TEINTNOIR is the only dye that has received  
the unanimous approval of the public. It is a pure liquid that  
changes hair of all colours in three minutes to any shade re-  
quired, from light auburn to jet black, so beautifully natural as  
to defy detection. It does not stain the skin, is most easily  
applied, and needs only to be used once, producing a permanent  
dye. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle; by every Chemist in Town or  
Country; or will be sent, post free, securely packed, and free  
from observation, on receipt of Fifty-two penny Postage-stamps  
by Miss Dean, 37a, Manchester-street, Gray's-inn-road, London.

**IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS AND THE PUBLIC**  
**GENERALLY.**

**PLUMBE'S SOUTH SEA ARROW-ROOT.**  
The genuine and superior qualities of this article have  
long established it in public estimation. It is greatly preferred  
by the most eminent Physicians in London for Invalids, and as  
the best food for Infants. It also forms a light, nutritious diet  
for general use, and is most valuable in all cases of Diarrhoea.  
It is strongly recommended for Cholera; acting as a preventive.  
It should be used freely during the epidemic.  
Directions accompany each packet, which bears the signature  
of A. S. Plumbe, 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, Whitechapel.  
Agents appointed in all parts of Town and Country. Retailers in  
London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, 11, Barnsbury-place,  
Islington; Ellis and Lloyd, 73, Newgate-street; Morgan,  
Sloane-street; Williams, Moorgate-street; Medes, Camberwell;  
Poulton, Hackney; and others.

**ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS,**  
for Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation  
of the Heart, Croup, Hooping Cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains,  
Bruises, Lumbago or Pains in the Back, Spinal and Rheumatic  
Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains.

Dear Sir,—Having suffered many years from severe attacks  
of rheumatic pains, I feel great pleasure in telling you that I  
have derived great benefit from your invaluable Plaster. I shall  
most certainly recommend it to all my friends, all medical aid  
being of no use whatever. You are at leave to publish this in  
any way you may think proper.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly,  
Leamington, Aug. 12th, 1854. R. MAYOR, M.A.

**Hooping-Cough Cured.**  
Mrs. I have used your Roper's Plasters for myself and chil-  
dren for several months with decided benefit for hooping-cough;  
three of my children being comparatively well since their appli-  
cation.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully, T. MAIRER.  
Ash Cottage, Stallsfield, near Faversham, Kent.  
Haydon Vicarage, Sharnford, April 27th, 1854.  
Sir,—The effects of Roper's Plasters I had some short time  
since from you has been so marvellous among my poor parish-  
ioners that I will thank you to send me an illustration as soon as  
convenient.—Your obedient servant, A. LEAPFORD.  
Unprincipled shopkeepers, for the sake of gain, have resorted  
to spurious imitations. Purchasers are therefore cautioned to  
NOTICE!—The words "Roper's Royal Bath Plaster," engraved  
on the Government stamp.

**PREPARED ONLY BY ROBERT ROPER AND SON,**  
**CHEMISTS, SHEFFIELD.**  
Full-sized plasters, 1s. 1d.; and for children, 9d. each; or  
direct by post, on receipt of 1s. 4d., or 1s. each in postage stamps.  
For family use, and charitable purposes, &c.,—in tin cases, at  
1s. 6d., 11s. 2s., 3s., each case.  
**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!**—Be particular to ask for ROPER'S  
PLASTERS.

**ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.**  
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ROYALTY AND THE ARISTOCRACY  
THROUGHOUT EUROPE,  
And universally preferred and esteemed.  
The successful results of the last half century have proved beyond  
question that

**ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL** possesses  
peculiarly nourishing powers in the growth, restoration,  
and improvement of the human hair. It prevents it from falling  
off or turning grey—strengthens weak hair—cleanses it from  
scurf and dandruff—and makes it beautifully soft, curly,  
and glossy. In the growth of the Beard, Whiskers, and Moustachios,  
it is unfailing in its stimulative operation. For children it is  
especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful  
head of hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., Family bottles (equal to four small),  
10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s.

**ROWLANDS' KALYDOR; an Oriental**  
**Botanical Preparation for Improving and Beautifying the**  
**Complexion; Eradicates Cutaneous Defects and Discolorations,**  
and renders the Skin Soft, Fair, and Blooming. It obviates all  
the effects of Climate on the Skin, whether with reference to cold  
and inclemency, or intense solar heat. Gentlemen after shaving  
will appreciate its softening and ameliorating properties. Price  
4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

**SOUND AND WHITE TEETH**  
Are not only indispensably requisite to a pleasing exterior in both  
sexes, but they are peculiarly appreciated through life as  
highly conducive to the purposes of health and longevity.  
Among the various preparations offered for the purpose,

**ROWLANDS' ODONTO; or, Pearl Denti-**  
**frice,** stands unrivalled. Prepared from Oriental Herbs  
with unusual care, transmitted to this country at great expense,  
this unique compound will be found of inestimable value in Pre-  
serving and Beautifying the Teeth, Strengthening the Gums, and  
in rendering the Breath sweet and pure. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden,  
London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.  
Beware of Spurious Imitations.

**RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT**  
**A TRUSS!**

**ALL Sufferers from this Complaint are**  
earnestly invited to consult or write to Dr. HERBERT  
LESLIE, as he guarantees them relief in every case. His cele-  
brated remedy was perfectly successful in curing 1,318 cases  
in 1853, and is applicable to every variety of single and  
double rupture, however bad or long standing, in male or female  
of any age, causing no confinement or inconvenience in its ap-  
plication whatever. Persons in the country can have the remedy  
sent to them post free (packed secure from observation), with  
full instructions for its use, by forwarding 7s. 6d. in postage-  
stamps, or by Post-office order, payable at the General Post-  
office, to Herbert Leslie, M.D., 37a, Manchester-street, Gray's-  
inn-road, London. Consultations daily (Sunday excepted), from  
Eleven to Three o'clock.

**GRATIS.**—A copy of the Fifth Edition of Dr. Leslie's  
Pamphlet of Testimonials, with a report of the cures effected last  
year will be sent gratuitously to any one, on receipt of one penny  
postage-stamp to prepay it.  
The following Testimonials are given verbatim, with the full  
permission of their writers:—

From T. O.—"Your remedy has had a very excellent effect on  
the rupture; it has kept up several weeks now." From R. H.—  
"I beg to acquaint you that your remedy has perfectly cured me."  
From J. F.—"My boy had suffered from rupture from birth to a  
great extent, and we used your remedy with complete success."  
From C. H.—"I am quite cured; and my friends think it a  
miracle, as I had worn a belt for thirty years." From J. W.—  
"Your remedy has quite cured my mother, and she breathes  
better than she has done for years."

**DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, EARS, &c.**  
Dr. LESLIE'S REMEDY permanently restores Hearing to  
Infants or Adults, whether deficient from cold, illness, or any  
accidental causes, and has been successful in numerous cases  
where the most eminent of the profession have failed in giving  
relief. It removes all those distressing noises in the head and  
ears, and earache, arising from nervousness, deafness, &c., and  
by its occasional use will preserve the important faculty of  
hearing to the latest period of life. In every case a perfect cure  
is guaranteed. The remedy will be sent post free to any part of  
the world, on receipt of 7s. in postage-stamps, or Post-office  
order, payable at the General Post-office, to Herbert Leslie, M.D.,  
37a, Manchester-street, Gray's-inn-road, London.

**RUPTURES—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.**

**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT**  
**LEVER TRUSS,** requiring no steel spring round the body  
is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—  
1st, Facility of application; 2nd, Perfect freedom from liability to  
chafe or excoriate; 3rd, It may be worn with equal comfort in  
any position of the body, by night or day; 4th, It admits of every  
kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the  
wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified  
approbation, and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those  
who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully  
nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or  
truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus  
recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William  
Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College,  
Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; G. G. Galtier, Esq.,  
Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Row-  
man, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital;  
T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Gray's Hospital;  
W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital;  
T. Blizard Curting, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital;  
W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police  
Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston,  
Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss  
Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss  
(which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending  
the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the  
Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 22a, PICCADILLY, LONDON.  
Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.  
Postage, 1s.  
Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage,  
1s. 6d.  
Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Truss  
office, Piccadilly.

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEECAPS, &c.**  
The material of which these are made is recommended by  
the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the  
best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all  
cases of WEAKNESS and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE  
VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inex-  
pensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from  
1s. 6d. to 10s. each. Postage 6d.  
Manufactory, 22a, Piccadilly, London.

50,000

**NERVOUS Mind and Head Sufferers from**  
Noblemen to Mechanics, having tried all advertised and  
other remedies without a cure, have, during eighteen years, been  
obliged to apply to the

Rev. Dr. WILLIS MOSELEY, 18, BLOOMSBURY-STREET,  
BEDFORD-SQUARE, London,  
and Fifty are not known to be cured. Means of cure only to  
be paid for, and a relapse prevented for life. Novel observations  
—a pamphlet on Nervousness, franked to any address if one  
stamp is sent; or, for thirty-six, Twelve Chapters on the only  
means of Curing Nervous or Mind Complaints.—The best book  
on nervousness in our language.—Professor Savage, Surgeon.

**OLD JACOB TOWNSEND'S**  
**AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA.**

This is one of the most extraordinary and valuable Medicines  
in the world. Its superiority over other preparations of like  
character, made in this country, arises from the mode of man-  
ufacture, and the advantage of obtaining and working the roots in  
its green and fresh state. The root, when brought to this  
country, is dry, rapid, and almost tasteless, its virtues and  
juices having all evaporated; while it often becomes mouldy  
musty, and partially decayed, so that it is quite unfit for use.

**ENGLISH TESTIMONY.**  
We give a few of the many communications we have received  
since we have been in England, from those who have experienced  
the great benefits of using this celebrated Medicine. They must  
have some weight in convincing the public of its great value:—

49, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, Sept. 1, 1854.  
Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the nume-  
rous thanks I have received from various persons who have taken  
Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, many of whom will be  
happy to give you testimonials should you require them. I am  
doubtless pleased to be able to speak to the good effects I have seen  
myself produced by the Sarsaparilla, for I must confess that, al-  
though I was not prejudicial, I was rather sceptical as to its  
virtues, which I would not have believed it possessed had I seen  
it.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
JOHN JAMIESON.

**FURTHER IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.**

**GREAT CURE OF PILES.**  
17, Philip-street, Whitehall, Feb. 22, 1852.  
Gentlemen,—I was afflicted with the Piles, and was under  
medical treatment for three months, but obtained no relief.  
Hearing of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, I obtained  
some, and, after taking it a short time, the accumulated matter  
copiously discharged, and I almost immediately obtained  
relief. I still continued its use for a time, and not only found  
relief but a cure, and am now free from pain. I most sincerely  
recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted.—I am, Gentle-  
men, your obedient servant,  
WM. MYDE.

**FEMALE COMPLAINTS.**  
**GREAT CURE OF NERVOUSNESS.**

London, June 10, 1852.  
Gentlemen,—My wife has been long afflicted with a nervous  
complaint, from which she suffered severely. Able physicians  
and many remedies were tried in vain, but I am happy to inform  
you that she has entirely recovered by using a few bottles of Old  
Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. J. R. BRETHERTON.

**PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, &c.**

The same may be said of these as in the cure of the severe  
chronic maladies, the Sarsaparilla and the Ointment will effectually  
wipe off all disagreeable eruptions, and render the surface  
clear and beautiful. Ladies troubled with rough, pimply skin,  
or a gross, masculine surface, will do well to use these Medicines if  
they wish clear, delicate, and transparent complexions. Nothing  
can exceed their efficacy in this respect.

**CURE OF A DISORDERED STOMACH.**

Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, July 31, 1851.  
Gentlemen,—I beg to inform you that I have been using your  
Medicine, Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, for a complaint in my  
stomach, from which I suffered a long time, and I am happy to  
say it has cured me. I shall be happy to answer any letter of  
inquiry, as I am satisfied your Sarsaparilla is worthy of all the  
recommendation I can give it. JAMES FORSYTH.

**SICK HEADACHE—A CASE OF MANY YEARS' STANDING.**

The following is one of those cases arising from a disordered  
state of the uterine functions, which affect the whole system, and  
bring on some of the most distressing sufferings. This lady had  
suffered more or less for ten years, and is now entirely recovered  
by the use of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. She says:—

Berkeley-square, Jan. 16, 1853.  
Messrs. Pomeroy and Co.—I have used your Dr. Townsend's  
Sarsaparilla for sick headache and general debility, arising from  
a disordered state of my system, and am happy to inform you  
that it has completely restored me to former health and strength.  
I experience a degree of comfort, buoyancy of spirits, and re-  
newed strength, which I have not known for ten years. This  
great benefit alone induces me to write you an acknowledgment.  
Disliking my name in full to go before the public, I give my  
initials only.  
Mrs. E. W. T. C.

Half-pint, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s.; Quarts, 7s. 6d.; and Marmoset  
11s.; Six Marmosets sent free for 60s.  
POMEROY, ANDREWS, and Co., SOLE PROPRIETORS,  
Warehouses, 37a, Strand, London.



